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A Tape Player Hid The Pan Am Bomb

U.K. Inquiry 'Suggests' Device Was Put Into Hold at Frankfurt

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

MONTREAL — The British authorities have concluded that the bomb that blew up a trans-Atlantic Pan Am flight in December was hidden in a radio-cassette recorder, The British transport minister, Paul Channon, announced Thursday.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration immediately told airlines in the United States to increase their inspections of electronic consumer goods carried on aircraft.

The British announcement was made as the International Civil Aviation Organization's governing council, at a special meeting in Montreal, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a worldwide tightening of aviation security rules, including consideration of restrictions on carrying electronic devices on planes.

Mr. Channon and the U.S. transportation secretary, Samuel K. Skinner, had asked the aviation organization, an arm of the United Nations based in Montreal, to convene the special session this week to consider international responses to the Pan Am bombing, which killed 259 people on the plane and 11 on the ground in Lockerbie, Scotland.

The British authorities, in an announcement made simultaneously in Montreal and Lockerbie, said it was too early to say what individual or group was responsible for the attack, but said that the new evidence "is sufficient to allow particular lines of inquiry to be followed."

The finding heightens the belief of international investigators that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command was involved in the attack, since members of the terrorist group were arrested in West Germany a few weeks before the Pan Am bombing. At that time, West German police seized a radio-cassette rigged to explode at high altitude.

Mr. Channon said that it was "not yet firmly established" where the radio, laden with plastic explosives, was first put on board Pan Am Flight 103, which originated in Frankfurt but made a stop and moved to a larger jet at London's Heathrow Airport. He said the investigation so far "suggests that the explosive device may have been among the baggage from the Frankfurt flight."

"The particular bag which contained the device has not been identified at this stage," Mr. Channon said, but investigators expect to identify it.

While the British authorities said that releasing too much information about the investigation might jeopardize its success, they affirmed that "new positive lines of inquiry are unfolding."

They said the conclusion that the bomb was hidden in a radio-recorder came from "painstaking and meticulous examination of debris" at the crash site.

The British statement, read by Mr. Channon to delegates of the international organization's 33-member executive council on the morning of its vote to tighten aviation security, appeared designed to solidify support for the move, which was proposed jointly by the United States and Britain.

At a press conference, Mr. Channon refused to say how long investigators have known that the bomb was hidden in a radio, or whether that fact led to his government's recommendation that the world's airlines consider restricting passengers ability to freely put consumer electronics on airplanes.

The FAA administrator, T.

See CRASH, Page 6

Katsumi Kasahara/The Associated Press

IN TOKYO, SECURITY FOR THE FUNERAL — Japanese riot policemen started stockpiling road pylons on Thursday in Tokyo as they prepared for the Feb. 24 state funeral of Emperor Hirohito. During the funeral, large sections of the city will be closed to traffic, almost no cargo will move in or out of its airports and nearly 40,000 police will line the streets and patrol from a blimp. Representatives of 151 countries will be attending the outdoor rites for Hirohito. Page 6.

Mandela's Wife Is Shunned

Blacks Condemn Her Over Guards' 'Reign of Terror'

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Virtually all of South Africa's anti-apartheid organizations and its huge black trade union federation formally ostracized Winnie Mandela on Thursday, holding her responsible for murder and asking the black community to "distance" itself from her.

The extraordinary condemnation and shunning of Mrs. Mandela, 53, widely regarded as the "mother of the nation" since the imprisonment of her husband, Nelson Mandela, a quarter century ago, was issued in the name of the "mass democratic movement" by the United Democratic Front anti-apartheid movement and the powerful Congress of South African Trade Unions.

It followed allegations by the police that Mrs. Mandela and 30 members of the United Mandela soccer team, who serve as her personal bodyguard, were involved in the murder of a 14-year-old boy and may be linked to a cover-up in the killing of a prominent black physician in Soweto.

The announcement appears to exclude Mrs. Mandela's further participation in a cause to which she and Nelson Mandela have devoted their lives.

The anti-apartheid leaders asserted at a news conference that Mrs. Mandela had "abused the trust and confidence" of the black community and should be completely isolated from "all activities" of the black nationalist movement.

"The community shall not find itself as having anything to do with the activities of Mrs. Mandela," said Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, an umbrella coalition of more than 750 anti-apartheid groups which was severely restricted in February 1988 under the government's emergency regulations.

"In particular, we are outraged by the reign of terror that the team has been associated with," the black nationalist leaders said, referring to the soccer team. "Not only is Mrs. Mandela associated with the team, in fact the team is her own creation."

Anti-apartheid sources said that the condemnation followed a meeting of black leaders in Durban and consultations, through an intermediary, with Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader. Mr. Mandela is serving a life sentence at a prison outside Cape Town for a 1962 conviction of plotting to overthrow South Africa's white-minority government by force.

The ANC leadership in exile in Lusaka, Zambia, did not directly participate in the decision to isolate Mrs. Mandela, the black spokesmen in Johannesburg said, but its position was reflected in the statement. The ANC has said that Mrs. Mandela, who was reported to have threatened to quit the outlawed organization, is only an individual member and, unlike her husband, held no leadership role.

Mrs. Mandela's lawyers said Thursday that she would have no comment on the statement. Family associates said she had become embittered, accusing the news media of turning against her.

When asked if the political ostracism would affect Mrs. Mandela's relationship with her husband, Mr. Morobe replied, "Comrade Nelson, in consultation with all the parties, will have to make a decision."

According to ANC sources in Lusaka, Nelson Mandela instructed his wife to disband the controversial soccer team, but she refused to do so.

While no formal charges have been placed against Winnie Mandela, the law and order minister, Adriaan Vlok, said last week that when the teen-ager, Stompie Moekhetsi, was abducted from a Methodist church shelter on Dec. 28, he was driven to Mrs. Mandela's Soweto home in her personal mini-

See MANDELA, Page 6

Friend of Mitterrand Is Indicted in Stock Scandal

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — One of President François Mitterrand's oldest friends and four other persons were identified Thursday as having been indicted in connection with an insider-trading scandal that has rattled the Socialist government.

Roger-Patrice Pelat, a friend of Mr. Mitterrand since the two were held together in a German prisoner-of-war camp during World War II, was indicted on a rather arcane insider-trading charge. The charge arose from his family's purchase of shares in an American company, Triangle, that was bought shortly afterward, in November, by the French concern Pechiney SA.

"I am astonished," Mr. Pelat, 70, said Thursday of his indictment. "They told me it's the normal procedure. The first time I was charged was by the Germans in 1940."

An official inquiry on what has become known as the Pechiney scandal portrayed Mr. Pelat as a relatively secondary figure in the affair and suggested that he might have received a tip from Max Théret, a prominent French business figure who has raised money for the Socialist Party. Mr. Pelat's family is said to have made a profit of $365,000 in the stock deal.

According to various reports, Mr. Théret was not indicted Thursday by an investigating magistrate, but a business associate, Robert Reiplinger, was accused of insider trading. So were two stock brokers, Pierre-Alain Marsan and Ricaldo Zavala. A friend of Mr. Pelat, Isabelle Pierco, was, like him, reportedly accused of a lesser offense.

The unusual charge brought against Mr. Pelat roughly translates as "receipt of illegal insider information." The fact that he was the first figure whose name surfaced Thursday suggested that a conspicuous effort was being made to demonstrate that friendship with the president would not protect his friend from the law.

Several lawyers said they had never before heard the charge used in the Pelat indictment.

Interviewed on French television Sunday, Mr. Mitterrand was asked in some detail about Mr. Pelat, whom he defended as a comrade and former Communist with whom he had shared the rigors of prison. Until the scandal broke, Mr. Pelat was often seen with Mr. Mitterrand during the president's strolls about Paris and was one of few who addressed the French leader with the familiar "tu" form of address.

[Mr. Mitterrand said Sunday in

See INDICT, Page 2

Kiosk

Israel Dispute On PLO Talks

JERUSALEM (NYT) — The new coalition government argued openly Thursday over whether to hold talks with Palestinian Liberation Organization activists. It was the first public disagreement on Israel's main foreign policy issue.

Mainstream Labor Party members of parliament have been meeting with local Palestinian leaders for several days.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office has until now remained silent on the meetings, although Mr. Shamir and his aides oppose any discussions with the PLO. But the prime minister's office said Thursday that it viewed the recent meetings as pointless and improper.

AP

A Los Angeles jury awarded Marc Christian $14.5 million from the Rock Hudson estate in a legal landmark on AIDS responsibility. People, Page 20.

General News

South Africa has promised to release a substantial number of political detainees, black church leaders say. Page 6.

Central American leaders gave up on a regional peace plan and, instead, concentrated on Nicaragua. Page 3.

Business/Finance

Ford Motor's profit, boosted by its foreign sales, rose last year to a U.S. car industry record of $5.3 billion. Page 11.

Weather Page 2.
Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close	The Dollar in New York	
	DM	1.8385
Up 7.50	Pound	1.771
	Yen	126.10
	FF	6.26

Britain Says Khomeini Threat Endangers Renewal of Ties

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British government protested Thursday to Iran in the "strongest terms" against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's order to kill the novelist Salman Rushdie and announced that recent moves toward improving relations with Iran would be halted.

According to a statement from the Foreign Office, "It would not be possible to establish a normal relationship with Iran while the Iranian government failed to respect fully international standards of behavior."

The British protest came amid growing public outcry, mainly in Britain but also in other European capitals, over Ayatollah Khomeini's "death sentence" Tuesday against Mr. Rushdie, who was born in Bombay but is now a British citizen. Mr. Rushdie wrote "The Satanic Verses," a novel that the Iranian cleric deemed offensive to Islam and blasphemous to the prophet Mohammed.

Western authors condemned the death threat. Page 6.

The Dutch foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, announced that he had canceled a planned trip to Tehran on Thursday because of the death threats against Mr. Rushdie. "This is totally unacceptable, a call for international terrorism," Mr. van den Broek said in an interview on Dutch television.

In Strasbourg, France, the European Parliament unanimously urged the European Community to "make plain to the Iranian government that if attempts are made on the lives of Rushdie and his publishers, severe sanctions will be taken against Iranian interests and

See BOOK, Page 6

The Goal: Maneuver by Ayatollah?

Rushdie Affair Bolsters Status as Protector of Islam

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's call for the execution of a writer he has accused of blasphemy appears to be largely a political maneuver by the Iranian leader to reassert his role as spokesman and protector of Islamic causes.

The ayatollah, who is 88, has a record of weighing his actions carefully. He may have seen in the protests over Salman Rushdie's novel, "The Satanic Verses," an opportunity to bolster Iran's prestige among Moslems worldwide.

Ever since Iran accepted a cease-fire in the war with Iraq last summer and appeared to reverse fundamentalist Islamic policies of the last few years, its image as revolutionary model has slipped in much of the Islamic world.

An Iranian official who asked not to be identified said the ayatollah might have seen an opportunity for one-upmanship in the silence of other prominent Moslem leaders.

"The protests have been going on for weeks," the Iranian official

NEWS ANALYSIS

said. "He has had plenty of time to think about it and many demands to act from inside and outside Iran."

But the ayatollah's call for the execution of Mr. Rushdie, who was born a Kashmiri Moslem in India and lives in London, also carries risks for Iran.

It has already set back attempts to moderate its militant revolutionary image. And it may give an opening to those elements of the Iranian leadership that oppose the more pragmatic policies of the mainstream leaders in international and domestic politics.

A correspondent who just ended a 12-day trip through Iran found that many militant leaders among the ruling clergy disapprove of the resumption of diplomatic ties with such Western countries as France and Britain, not to mention the United States.

These militant leaders have questioned Iran's relative liberalization in allowing a greater degree of individual freedom at home, in drifting toward financial and economic cooperation with the outside world, and in recently granting amnesty to many political prisoners.

In the view of several Iranian officials, who asked not to be identified, Ayatollah Khomeini has made a practice of redressing the balance every time it tilts too much in one direction.

Lately, events had been tilting toward pragmatists like the speaker of the Majlis, Hashemi Rafsanjani,

See ISLAM, Page 6

Douglas Curran/Agence France-Presse

Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil discussing Afghanistan's request for UN monitors.

Kabul Asks UN Help as Rockets Hit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL, Afghanistan — Moslem guerrillas fired a barrage of rockets into the capital and another city Thursday, and the Afghan government appealed for United Nations help to stop rebel arms supplies from Pakistan.

Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil, speaking one day after the last Soviet soldier left Afghanistan, accused Britain, France and other Western countries of blocking a UN airlift of food to Kabul.

Mr. Wakil said at a news conference that the situation in the capital was totally under control, and he ridiculed reports from the West about an imminent bloodbath.

The Afghan vice president, Abdul Rahim Hatef, said in Moscow that his country had half a million men under arms and a clear military superiority over the Western-backed rebels.

But the rocket attack on Kabul, a continuing stream of Afghan refugees into Pakistan and the government's plea for international help to stop the arming of the rebels underlined the distance to go before the fighting is stopped.

Meanwhile, in Washington, President George Bush said he was reluctant to cut off military aid to the rebels on grounds they would be left at a disadvantage against government forces possessing stockpiles of Soviet arms.

"There's some concern about

See AFGHAN, Page 6

Red Cross Files on Holocaust: History at Odds With an Idealized Image

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — After the first full review of secret Red Cross files from World War II, an eminent Swiss historian has concluded that the international humanitarian organization failed to provide all possible assistance to Jews being exterminated by Nazi Germany.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which authorized the research, acknowledged in reply that the lack of succor for millions of Jews in German death camps constituted "the worst defeat in the history of its humanitarian mission."

The findings, in a book published recently in Switzerland, took some burnish off the Red Cross, which for more than a century has been a symbol of impartial humanitarian action on battlefields and disaster scenes around the world.

Although Jewish groups have accused the Red Cross of inadequate action against Nazi killings, the new findings carried authority in Switzerland because they resulted from the first unrestricted survey of the organization's archives in Geneva.

The historian, Jean-Claude Favez, said the Red Cross fell short of its ideals because of pressure from a determinedly neutral Swiss government and, more important, failure to grasp that the Nazi extermination of Jews was so extraordinary that it required responses beyond traditional Red Cross standards.

"In the use of international law, the ICRC, confronted with juridically unnamed victims who turned to it, often sought not the means to act, but on the contrary a justification for not acting, so as not to disturb the conventional missions on which, in its eyes, its very existence stood," Mr. Favez concluded.

In its reply, the present Red Cross leadership declared that international law then gave it no authority to challenge German treatment of civilian prisoners and that attempts to do so were rebuffed by the Nazi government. The Geneva Conventions on civilians in wartime were adopted in 1949.

A public appeal against the exterminations, suggested but rejected by Red Cross committee members in 1942, would have done no good and could have jeopardized regular assistance to prisoners of war in other Nazi camps, a statement declared.

In addition, it pointed out that the scope of killing in Nazi concentration camps was not as fully recognized at the time as it is now.

"Beside the horrifying scale of the 'final solution,' as it is known and perceived today, the ICRC's achievements appear insignificant," the statement said. "The ICRC feels that the meager results yielded by the considerable efforts made at the time and in the prevailing circumstances represent the worst defeat in the history of its humanitarian mission and exemplify the failure of an entire civilization."

Mr. Favez, who has done previous work on World War II, said in an interview that Allied governments indeed failed along with the Red Cross to concentrate attention on the plight of Jews. Britain already had troubles in Palestine, he noted, and Allied leaders, grappling with an entire world at war, argued that the best way to save Jews was to do whatever necessary to defeat Hitler.

"The Red Cross shared the same blindness as the Allies on this question," Mr. Favez added. "But what is more troubling is that the ICRC is a humanitarian organization. That is the difference."

Mr. Favez, 50, rector of Geneva University, entitled his book "An Impossible Mission?" He said that after eight years of research, he was most troubled by the Red Cross's failure to shift its posture as information gradually became available on the enormity of what was going on in the extermination camps.

Poles Blame Soviets For War Massacre

Accusations on 4,200 Katyn Deaths Indicates Schism Over Taboo Issue

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The Polish authorities on Thursday signaled a turning point in one of the most sensitive and emotional issues on Warsaw's relationship with Moscow, as a state weekly published an authoritative document that blames the Katyn massacre of at least 4,200 Polish officers on Soviet forces in World War II.

The newspaper Odrodzenie appeared with a banner headline announcing a previously secret 1945 Polish Red Cross report that points to Moscow as being responsible for a crime it has denied for 46 years. It was the first time that the Communist authorities in Poland had allowed the publication of evidence contradicting the Soviet claim that the massacre was carried out by the Germans.

The publication of the report in effect breached what has been one of Poland's most notorious political taboos, and suggested a schism between Polish and Soviet authorities over the Katyn issue.

The report appeared two days after a government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, publicly indicated Warsaw's irritation over the failure of Soviet officials to act on evidence about Katyn supplied a year ago to a joint Polish-Soviet investigative commission.

Although the report did not represent a change in the official position of the government on Katyn, it suggested that the leadership of General Wojciech Jaruzelski is actively seeking to resolve an issue that has strongly tainted both Polish popular feelings about the Soviet Union and the credibility of the Polish Communist Party.

The massacre of the officers, which occurred at the village of Katyn, near Smolensk in Soviet Byelorussia, has become a symbol here of Poland's subjugation to Soviet-backed Communist rule after 1945 as well as of the duplicity of the ruling parties.

Polish opposition intellectuals have called on Moscow to admit to the incident, describing it as a test of both countries' commitment to Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policy of *glasnost*, or openness.

The bodies of the Polish officers were unearthed by German troops in April 1943. Each body bore a bullet wound in the back of the head. The victims, many of them members of Poland's prewar élite, had been arrested along with about 11,000 other officers after the occupation of eastern Poland by the Soviet Army in 1939. Most of the men have never been accounted for.

German propaganda called the massacre a Soviet crime, leading to a crucial rift between Stalin and the pro-Western Polish government in exile in London after Poland demanded an accounting of the fate of its officers.

The report, which Odrodzenie said had never been published, is particularly significant because it is the account of an independent Polish Red Cross team that inspected the Katyn site in 1944 but refused to cooperate with German propaganda.

Dated June 1945 and signed by the Red Cross secretary-general, Kazimierz Skarzynski, the report describes evidence found by him and other Red Cross officials in 1943 indicating that the massacre at Katyn occurred "sometime between the end of March and the beginning of May 1940." Only Soviet forces could have executed the Poles at that time, because the German Army did not overrun the area until more than a year later.

An introduction to the report by Jarema Maciszewski, the co-chairman of the joint Polish-Soviet commission of historians charged with investigating Katyn, concludes that "the defining of the date of the Katyn murder is tantamount to the unequivocal identification of the perpetrators."

Much of General Skarzynski's account describes disputes between the Red Cross investigators and German officials, including the refusal of the Polish team to participate in the German propaganda campaign on Katyn. But he quotes a letter found on one of the bodies, as well as local witnesses, to support his account that the Polish officers were brought to the site of the massacre in railroad cars over a period of weeks by the Soviet secret police, the NKVD.

Agence France-Presse

Escape During a Lull in Fighting in Beirut

A priest assisting a woman as the two fled Thursday from a Christian quarter of Beirut. Lebanese Army troops and Christian militiamen exchanged intermittent artillery fire in the capital, threatening a cease-fire that halted a 22-hour battle for control of the Ein Rummaneh district, a Christian stronghold. Sixty-six people were killed and 200 wounded, the police said. Meanwhile, Gail Pascoe Harfoush, 38, of Washington, was said by an American friend to have been shot and killed for unknown reasons as she drove from Tripoli to the village of Burj Akkar. There was no immediate confirmation of the report.

Arabs Let Egypt Join Cultural Institute

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — In a step presaging a decisive end to the decadelong exclusion of Egypt from Arab councils, member states of the Arab World Institute of Paris voted this week to admit Egypt to its membership.

Syria, Libya and Lebanon, the last three Arab countries opposed to Egypt taking part in pan-Arab meetings, did not raise objections to the decision.

A number of Arab ambassadors in Paris said the move opened the way for the readmission of Egypt to the Arab League, a decision that is expected to be adopted at the next Arab meeting of heads of state. The meeting is planned to take place in Saudi Arabia, but is unscheduled.

A senior Arab ambassador said that Saudi Arabia had "clearly stated that Egypt will attend the next Arab summit meeting." This would formally end the boycott of Egypt.

Several Arab countries, including Iraq, the Gulf countries, Morocco, North Yemen and Jordan, have made it clear that they did not favor holding another meeting of heads of states without Egypt.

In 1979, all Arab countries voted to expel Egypt from the Arab League and dozens of pan-Arab political, economic, cultural and social organizations because of its peace agreement with Israel that year. They also collectively severed diplomatic ties with Egypt.

But over the past 18 months, the ban has crumbled as all except Libya, Syria and Lebanon of the states renewed diplomatic ties with Egypt.

The Arab World Institute is an institution formed a year ago that has assumed the role of representing Arab culture on the European continent. It is run jointly by France and the Arab ambassadors here.

On previous occasions, the Syrian and Libyan envoys objected to Egypt's admission as a member.

Leaders Press for 2 Arab Trading Blocs

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Arab leaders moved Thursday toward the creation of two new economic blocs grouping 142 million people in a swath of territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the tip of the Gulf.

In Baghdad, leaders of Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and North Yemen created a grouping called the Arab Cooperation Council, while in the Moroccan city of Marrakesh, King Hassan II pursued efforts with Libya, Mauritania, Algeria and Tunisia to form a Maghreb Union.

The moves toward regionalization implicitly acknowledged the Arab world's failure to fulfill its vision of broader unity among its 22 states. Another regional organization, the Gulf Cooperation Council, was formed by six Gulf states in 1981.

"Events that have happened within the Arab world make the regional groups more effective in achieving their goals than the whole Arab grouping under the umbrella of the Arab League," a Kuwaiti official said.

The creation of the new blocs is being prompted in part by the prospect of greater economic integration in Western Europe by 1992. North African countries with close economic ties to Europe feel particularly challenged by the European Community's plan for a unified market, Western diplomats in Morocco said.

The new groupings would bring together widely disparate and overwhelmingly debt-ridden economies. Iraq and Egypt alone have a combined foreign debt of more than $100 billion.

Both groupings are supposed to create common markets and economic integration among their member countries. Some of the economies of the countries involved depend heavily on the export of oil, and others on the export of people to work in oil-producing countries. Some are heavily dependent on Western economic aid.

Differences of political approach between the member states are expected to add to the difficulties of linking their economies. In certain of the countries, like Algeria and Libya, economic policy is marked by heavy state intervention. Others, such as Tunisia and Morocco, have more open economies.

Economists in Amman, Jordan, said that the Arab Cooperation Council would link countries with a combined gross national product of about $100 billion, exports of $15 billion and imports of $30 billion.

Jordanian officials said that the workings of council still had to be negotiated. "We agree on the goal and later we will discuss the means to achieve it," said an official who asked not to be identified.

Labor Accord Reached by Poles

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Negotiators agreed in principle Thursday to amend the nation's labor law so that the banned Solidarity union could be registered immediately nationwide if an accord was reached on other political and economic reforms.

The announcement Thursday night, which appeared to satisfy Solidarity's demand for quick reinstatement, followed a meeting of a working group devoted to trade unions as part of the roundtable negotiations between officials and the opposition.

"That's a lot. That's a lot. That's great," the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, said by telephone from his home in Gdansk, after the agreement was described to him by a reporter.

El Salvador Guerrillas Kill 9

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrillas attacked a cotton cooperative and two Civil Defense posts in the central region Thursday, killing at least nine soldiers guarding the installations, the military said.

Israelis Find Ancient Judean Jug Still Full of Oil

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli archaeologists searching caves near the Dead Sea have discovered what they believe is a 2,000-year-old jug of once-fragrant oil of the kind used to anoint the kings of Judah.

The oil is thought to have been placed in its earthen container at the time of Jesus. When found, it was still fluid and had maintained its original chemical composition, although it had lost its fragrance.

Several months of exhaustive chemical analysis have revealed that the oil was extracted from a plant that no longer exists. This finding and other evidence led scientists to conclude that the oil was an extract from the ancient persimmon plant, the source many centuries ago of a highly valued natural perfume used in religious rites and medical preparations.

The find has excited archaeologists and other scientists "because of the fact that it is a living oil that is so ancient and has survived in a very good state of preservation," Joseph Patrich, of Hebrew and Haifa Universities, said. He headed the team that made the find.

Although there are no clear records from the period, Mr. Patrich said, rabbis later recounted that persimmon oil — known as balsam oil to the Greeks of the time — was poured over the heads of the kings of Judah as part of the ceremony surrounding their ascension to the throne.

The jug, which measured 5 inches (12.8 centimeters) in diameter and contained about 3 cubic inches of oil, was found in a cave at Qumran last summer. But Hebrew University made the finding public only on Wednesday, because it had taken that long to analyze the oil and demonstrate its age.

The jug, of a kind commonly used in the time of King Herod for storing household oils, was wrapped in palm leaves and buried in a pit 3 feet (91 centimeters) deep inside the cave. This suggested that the owner or owners had wanted it well hidden, probably because of its value.

The spherical jug had a spout at the top and a tiny hole in its side, apparently so small quantities of the oil could be poured more easily. The mouth of the jug was sealed with a stone, and the small hole was closed, too, caked with oil that had dried centuries ago.

Once the jug was carried into the sunlight, the heavy oil inside thinned out and began spilling out of the hole. To stop the spilling, archaeologists quickly turned the jug on its side.

Mr. Patrich said that when the jug was found, he and his team had been searching the caves for any objects of antiquity, without any specific expectations of what they might find. The team included volunteers from the Institute of Judaic-Christian Research in Arlington, Texas.

"The jug was a slow realization at first," said Vendyl Jones, head of the research institute. "It was a mystery, but when we did the tests I was really excited. Religious Jews will be really excited by this."

Samples of the oil were sent to China, where researchers have sophisticated methods of dating oil samples, Mr. Jones added.

Although the exact age of the jug has not been determined, a bronze scroll discovered in the same caves 36 years ago listed the location of 60 cherished items taken from the second Jewish Temple between A.D. 66 and 68 and hidden as the Roman Army neared Jerusalem.

Among the items were 23 talents of this oil. A talent was a biblical measure; Mr. Jones said no one has determined its modern equivalent.

An initial test suggested by ancient writings involved dropping a bit of the oil into water. Mr. Patrich said. After a period in the water, the oil is supposed to turn white if it is of the ancient variety, "and our oil turns white," he added.

Then, after more sophisticated chemical analysis, "we found that it was a plant extract, and was not from any plant that exists today," Mr. Patrich said.

The oil, manufactured from the sap of the persimmon plant, was especially valuable in ancient times because it was fragrant, and the ability to manufacture perfume was limited.

The Associated Press

The jar containing the oil.

Shevardnadze Will Press for Peace In Mideast During His 5-Nation Trip

Reuters

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who embarks on a Middle East tour on Friday, said Moscow believes there should be a vigorous push toward a peace settlement in the region but warned against a dramatic breakthrough.

Mr. Shevardnadze will first travel to Damascus for two days of talks with Syrian officials. He will go on to Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Iran before returning to Moscow on Feb. 27.

In an interview with the news agency Tass, published in the Soviet press on Thursday, Mr. Shevardnadze said the Kremlin was convinced that the time had come for more vigorous action to promote a Middle East settlement.

"The Soviet Union, inseparably connected with that region geographically, historically and politically, should and can make its contribution to settling drawn-out and extremely painful conflicts and to establishing a lasting peace," he said.

"Of course, the nature of these conflicts is such that no dramatic effects can be expected in the course of the 10-day visit."

INDICT: *Mitterrand Ally*

(Continued from Page 1)

the television broadcast that he would reconsider his friendship with Mr. Pelat if he was convicted of any wrongdoing. "If it is revealed that he committed any fault, I would consider that I could not preserve the same quality of friendship as that I have known for such a long time," Mr. Mitterrand said. There was no immediate reaction from the Elysée Palace on Thursday night.]

Mr. Mitterrand used the two-hour television program to distance himself vigorously from several financial scandals that have tainted the Socialists, undermining their claim to be more morally fit than the political right to manage state-run enterprises.

Last month, Alain Boublil, chief of staff to Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, resigned, protesting that he was not guilty of any misconduct, after disclosures about his friendship with a Lebanese middleman in the Pechiney deal.

The vehemence of Mr. Mitterrand's remarks on television startled politicians and businessmen, and may have contributed to a dive in the French stock market index. The president denounced what he called "the gangsterism of the strongest" that he said prevailed in the stock market.

He vowed to take measures to protect French companies from "roving, predatory money," that is, hostile takeovers.

The president's nationalistic language clashed with the European rhetoric that he typically employs, and passages of his anti-capitalist outburst recalled the period when the Socialists first came to power in 1981 and embarked on major nationalization of French industry.

But politicians and commentators concurred that Mr. Mitterrand was not steering France on a new course. By adopting his militant tone, they said, he was seeking at once to rise above the scandals and to improve the Socialists' chances in municipal elections next month.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Baker Cautions Europe on Mideast

BRUSSELS (WP) — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d urged European diplomats Thursday to proceed cautiously in their efforts at Mideast diplomacy lest they preempt movement toward a settlement there.

Mr. Baker's statement in a meeting with the Netherlands foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, responded to a European Community study mission in the Mideast completed within the last few days by the French, Greek and Spanish foreign ministers, according to a Baker aide.

Mr. Baker had discussed the effort with the Greek and Spanish foreign ministers earlier in his current NATO tour, and is expected to discuss it Friday with the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas.

Gorbachev Rejects Multiparty System

MOSCOW (WP) — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has called the idea of a multiparty system in the Soviet Union "rubbish" and scoffed at Western speculation about dangers to his own political future.

In remarks broadcast Thursday, Mr. Gorbachev told a group of industrial workers Tuesday, "If you listen to Western radio talk — and they are not jammed now — they say that the longest we can give Gorbachev is a year. As if that were the issue." He said the real issue was that "the entire country has adopted the policy of reforms, and the people will not allow it all to be thrown to the wind."

Mr. Gorbachev said a multiparty system was "politically and theoretically unsound." He added: "Such discussion is without any basis. A party system, a multiparty system — two parties, three parties — it's all rubbish."

Cambodians Begin Talks in Jakarta

JAKARTA (NYT) — The warring factions in Cambodia opened a round of negotiations here Thursday under considerable pressure from their patrons to reach a political settlement, but their opening positions in the six days of talks showed little give on crucial issues.

Despite significant progress on the international aspects of the conflict since Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers met in Beijing in December, the Cambodians themselves are still deeply divided over the form of an interim government and the nature of an international peacekeeping force to monitor any agreement. The disputed issues go to the heart of who will rule Cambodia.

The government in Phnom Penh, installed by the Vietnamese after their occupation of Cambodia 10 years ago, is calling for a four-party National Reconciliation Council to prepare elections and write a new constitution, while Prime Minister Hun Sen continues to administer the country. But Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the leader of the guerrilla coalition that includes the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge, is demanding the dissolution of the Phnom Penh government to remove its claim to legitimacy.

Chinese Writers Appeal for Prisoners

BEIJING (WP) — In a rare show of unity, 33 prominent Chinese writers, scholars, and intellectuals appealed publicly to the Communist Party leadership on Thursday to release all political prisoners.

Organizers said an open letter with 33 signatures was sent to the ruling Communist Party and parliament urging the release of China's most prominent dissident, Wei Jingsheng, and other prisoners. "It's a break in the silence of intellectuals," said Chen Jun, one of the signatories. The petition states it was written in support of Fang Lizhi, a physicist and critic of the party who wrote a letter to the senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, last month calling for Mr. Wei's freedom.

Chinese intellectuals have rarely banded together to protest government policy. Some of the signatories had been considered supporters of Mr. Deng's changes rather than critics of government policy.

Lithuanians Mark Independence Day

VILNIUS, Soviet Union (AFP) — Lithuania marked its independence day Thursday in officially approved celebrations for the first time since the Baltic republic was forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union 49 years ago. In January, state authorities had decreed Feb. 16 a public holiday to commemorate the declaration of Lithuanian independence on that date in 1918.

In Vilnius, Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius urged a congregation at the recently reconsecrated Roman Catholic cathedral to wage a "peaceful struggle" for independence. Crowds outside the cathedral waved the newly legalized yellow, green and red flags of independent Lithuania.

In Kaunas, Cardinal Vincentas Sladkevicius celebrated Mass, and thousands attended the unveiling of a monument to freedom — a statue of a winged women with a broken chain hanging from her wrists.

For the Record

At least 15 persons were killed and 36 injured when a 200-year-old building in the center of Toulon collapsed after an explosion Wednesday, the police said. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

BA Offers In-Flight Phone Service

LONDON (UPI) — British Airways said Wednesday that it has introduced satellite telephone service for airline passengers on a six-month trial with British Telecom and Racal, a British electronics group.

The facility is available only to callers who pay with credit cards on the London-New York route, the airline said. "Passengers will be able to make in-flight calls to anywhere in the world," it added, for an initial charge of $9.50 a minute.

Air France is to begin a service April 1 linking Paris to La Réunion, by way of Lyon, Djibouti and Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. The flight will leave Paris every Saturday evening, returning Sunday evening. *(AFP)*

A series of stoppages by Greek rail workers has caused serious disruption of national and international train services in Greece, union sources said Thursday. The strikes have interfered with service to Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary and West Germany. *(AFP)*

Corrections

A New York Times article in the Feb. 15 issue about ambassadorial appointments for longtime supporters of George Bush described political contributions by two of them incorrectly. The appointees, Joseph Zappala, who has been selected as ambassador to Spain, and Melvin F. Sembler, the choice as ambassador to Australia, contributed $100,000 each to the Republican Party, not to the Bush campaign.

An article in the Feb. 4-5 issue on the overthrow of General Alfredo Stroessner, the Paraguayan dictator, should have mentioned that Kim Il Sung of North Korea has been in power longer than General Stroessner. Mr. Kim was placed in power by the Soviet Union in February 1946 and has remained ruler of North Korea since. General Stroessner's 34-year dictatorship was the longest in the Western Hemisphere.

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	18	64	11	52	
Amsterdam	4	39	3	37	
Athens	13	55	6	43	
Barcelona	14	57	5	41	
Belgrade	5	41	0	32	
Berlin	4	39	3	37	
Brussels	6	43	3	37	
Budapest	5	41	3	37	
Copenhagen	3	37	2	34	
Costa Del Sol	16	61	5	41	
Dublin	7	45	1	34	
Edinburgh	3	37	-2	28	
Florence	8	46	-2	28	
Frankfurt	6	43	2	36	
Geneva	7	45	1	34	
Helsinki	1	34	1	34	
Las Palmas	24	75	17	63	
Lisbon	13	55	7	45	
London	8	46	7	45	
Luxembourg	4	39	1	34	
Madrid	12	54	-1	30	
Milan	12	54	1	34	
Moscow	0	32	-2	28	
Munich	4	39	3	37	
Nice	—	—	—	—	
Oslo	3	37	1	34	
Paris	—	—	—	—	
Prague	4	39	3	37	
Reykjavik	-9	16	-13	9	
Rome	11	52	0	32	
Stockholm	1	34	0	32	
Strasbourg	—	—	—	—	
Venice	9	48	-1	30	
Vienna	6	43	6	43	
Warsaw	5	41	2	36	
Zurich	3	37	3	37	

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	1	34	0	32	sn
Cairo	19	66	11	52	
Istanbul	7	45	4	39	
Jerusalem	9	48	5	41	
Tel Aviv	17	63	5	41	

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	29	84	21	70	fr

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	25	77	
Beijing	10	50	-1	30	
Hong Kong	22	72	18	64	
Manila	32	90	22	72	
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	
Seoul	15	59	4	39	
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	
Singapore	29	84	24	75	
Taipei	28	79	15	59	
Tokyo	17	63	8	46	

AFRICA

Algiers	14	57	5	41	
Cape Town	30	86	21	70	
Casablanca	22	72	6	43	
Harare	23	73	18	64	
Lagos	—	—	—	—	
Nairobi	26	79	17	63	
Tunis	15	59	7	45	

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	
Lima	—	—	—	—	
Mexico City	29	84	18	64	
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	-9	16	-16	3	
Atlanta	28	82	9	48	
Boston	3	37	-1	30	
Chicago	3	37	-1	30	
Denver	-2	28	-9	16	
Detroit	4	39	-11	12	
Honolulu	29	84	20	68	
Houston	28	82	20	68	
Los Angeles	18	64	7	45	
Miami	28	82	23	73	
Minneapolis	-10	14	-16	3	
Montreal	-12	9	-26	-15	
Nassau	26	79	19	66	
New York	4	39	-4	25	
Phoenix	21	70	8	46	
San Francisco	16	61	9	48	
Seattle	7	45	2	36	
Toronto	-5	23	-11	12	
Washington	5	41	0	32	

cl-cloudy; fg-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 5 — 1 (41 — 32). LONDON: Rain. Temps. 8 — 4 (46 — 39). MADRID: Sunny. Temps. 15 — 1 (59 — 34). NEW YORK: Fair. Temps. 1 — -4 (34 — 25). PARIS: Rain. Temps. 7 — 4 (45 — 39). PRAGUE: Fair. Temps. 15 — 4 (59 — 34). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temps. 18 — 5 (64 — 41). ZURICH: Rain. Temps. 7 — 4 (45 — 43). ROME: Fair. (43 — 28). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temps. 32 — 25 (90 — 77). HONG KONG: Fair. Temps. 22 — 18 (72 — 64). MANILA: Cloudy. Temps. 32 — 22 (90 — 72). SEOUL: Foggy. Temps. 2 — -7 (36 — 19). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temps. 30 — 24 (86 — 75). TOKYO: Rain. Temps. 17 — 8 (63 — 46).

هكذا من الأصل

Budget 'Freeze' Would Cut Deeper Than Bush Let On

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's budget would cut federal programs much more deeply than he has acknowledged either in his speeches or in the budget document he sent to Congress, according to fiscal experts in both parties.

What Mr. Bush calls a "freeze" on overall spending for hundreds of domestic programs would entail considerably more political pain than the word freeze implies, these experts said. Mr. Bush does not want all of the programs to be frozen. He said spending levels for some should go up to meet national needs. But others would go down.

The president has also asked Congress to negotiate an agreement so that the level of spending for all of these programs next year remains at the current-year level. According to congressional budget experts, the restraint that this approach would impose is, in the aggregate, more severe than that proposed by President Ronald Reagan in his final budget, which called for the elimination of 82 programs.

The comparison of the effects of the Bush "freeze" and the Reagan budget, for example, emerged at a meeting Tuesday at which the director of the Office of Management and Budget, Richard G. Darman, was questioned by members of Congress.

"This is a tough budget if you really look at what is being proposed," a Republican congressional aide said.

Overall, Mr. Bush's budget proposes to increase federal outlays — including the military, Social Security and interest on the national debt — by $11 billion for fiscal 1990, a rise of less than 1 percent. The projected rise in Social Security retirement benefits and disability payments alone would more than equal that amount. Thus, spending on everything else would have to decline.

The Bush budget "implies more spending restraint than we ever achieved in any year of Ronald Reagan's administration," said Carol Cox, president of the bipartisan Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget.

Ms. Cox noted that in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30 spending rose by $60 billion — a typical increase for the Reagan era, reflecting such factors as inflation and the rising numbers of retirees. But $60 billion is more than five times the spending increase proposed in the Bush budget.

The curb on spending implicit in Mr. Bush's budget is in marked contrast to the language that the president has been using to promote his plan.

Mr. Bush's budget document straightforwardly proposes some cuts in politically sensitive areas. He has proposed curbing Medicare payments to hospitals, despite strong opposition from many lawmakers who say that hospitals have borne too many such cuts in the past. Medicare, financed jointly by the federal government and the states, provides health insurance for elderly and disabled Americans. The president also proposes skipping the 1990 cost-of-living allowance for federal and military retirees.

The centerpiece of his proposal, however, is the murkier "freeze" that would be imposed on spending for programsthat make up about 12 percent of the budget and cost $136 billion. These include veterans' health care, child nutrition and mass transit grants. Mr. Bush wants Congress to help him specify where the cuts should be made.

But information about the freeze's effects has slowly emerged. Mr. Darman said last week that to keep overall spending on the programs at $136 billion next year, Congress would have to cut $9.6 billion from the level needed to compensate for inflation and demographic factors. That is a reduction of 6.6 percent.

This week, Mr. Darman told lawmakers that they could achieve the freeze for the affected "discretionary" programs, which are those subject to annual appropriations, if they enacted Mr. Reagan's proposals for those programs. The Reagan budget recommended terminating a number of the programs, including the Legal Services Corp., which provides legal services for the poor, mass transit grants and subsidies for Amtrak, the passenger rail system.

But the freeze also covers a few "entitlement" programs in which everyone who meets certain criteria is eligible for benefits. For those, Mr. Bush's freeze would mean about $2 billion less in spending than under Mr. Reagan's budget plan.

Study Finds Even Light Drinking Can Hurt Fetus

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Even women who drink alcohol moderately in the first month or two of pregnancy, often before they realize they are pregnant, can impair the development of their unborn children's intellectual abilities, a study has found.

The researchers found effects were significant for women who consume a daily average of one to three drinks, each containing half an ounce of pure alcohol. That is equal to one to three cocktails, bottles of beer or glasses of wine.

The scientists interviewed 491 women in Seattle who were in the fifth month of pregnancy. Their children's IQ and attentiveness were then assessed.

Previous studies have indicated that a pregnant woman's heavy drinking can cause mental retardation in her children. But the Seattle research is the first to show serious effects on the mental capacities of school-age children whose mothers drank at moderate levels while carrying them.

It is also the first to distinguish the effects of alcohol use from those of other factors, such as use of tobacco or caffeine.

Experts see the two reports from the Seattle study as particularly significant. "This is the first good study of the relationship between normal drinking levels in pregnant women and intellectual effects in their children," said Dr. Claire D. Coles, a psychologist at the Human Behavior Genetic Research Laboratory at the Emory University medical school in Atlanta.

The study took into account factors such as parents' incomes and educations, which are known to affect a child's score on the standard IQ test, and found that drinking had an effect apart from these influences.

The impairment was noticed even when the pregnant woman cut back her drinking in the first or second month of pregnancy.

The most recently published finding from the research involved 53 mothers who had on average three drinks or more a day in the first month or so of pregnancy.

Their children were found at age 4 to score substantially lower on intelligence tests than the others in the study. Specifically, the average test score for these children was 105, five points below the average for all children in the study. A score in the range of 140 or above is considered genius-level on the open-ended IQ test.

Separately, the researchers have reported that children born to mothers who had only one to two drinks a day in the first months of pregnancy were found by early school years to have a slower reaction time and to have difficulty paying attention.

"We recommend that women who are trying to become pregnant or might become so do not drink alcohol at all," said Dr. Ann Streissguth, a psychologist in the department of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at the University of Washington School of Medicine, who directed the Seattle study.

"The effects on children occur even at the social-drinking level. The women in our study did not see themselves as having alcohol problems."

Not all children whose mothers drank had problems. The study found that, although there is a strong relationship on average between a mother's drinking while pregnant and negative effects on a child's intellectual development, there is no certainty that a given child will show the effects.

But of all the substances thought to have ill effects on children, the studies indicated, alcohol had a more severe impact than tobacco, caffeine, aspirin or marijuana.

Although the five-point drop on IQ scores was found in children whose mothers drank three or more drinks per day during pregnancy, Dr. Streissguth said, that does not indicate that any less than three drinks is safe.

U.S. Cancels Air Shows in Germany

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — The U.S. Air Force has canceled all aerial displays and open days at its bases in West Germany for all of this year following the crash last August at a U.S.-sponsored military air show in southwestern Germany, a U.S. Air Force spokesman said Thursday.

In a separate development, West German authorities said they had paid more than $5 million in damages to victims and their families after the crash at the air show, at Ramstein.

Seventy people were killed and more than 200 injured after three Italian Air Force jets collided and crashed while performing a dramatic aerial maneuver, and one of the jets exploded into a crowd of more than 300,000.

The accident added to domestic political pressure in West Germany to cancel military air shows, and to reduce or ban low-level military training flights.

U.S. Air Force air displays and open days in West Germany will be barred in 1989 because the West German parliament is still investigating some issues related to air shows following the Ramstein disaster, according to Doug Moore, a U.S. Air Force spokesman at Ramstein.

"We just felt it would be inappropriate to press on with a schedule until we know exactly what their concerns are going to be," Mr. Moore said.

A day after the Ramstein crash, the West German defense minister, Rupert Scholz, announced a permanent ban on military air stunts in West Germany. The supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, General John Galvin, said then that NATO would not stage such displays against the wishes of the West German government. But the U.S. government has declined to publicly accept a prohibition on them forever.

Steve Eisen/Reuters-UPI

AFTERMATH OF RAMPAGE — Employees of the Chevy Chase Federal Savings Bank in Maryland, near Washington, comforting one another after a former co-worker killed three persons and then himself in a shooting rampage in their office.

New Doubt Raised on Tower

By John M. Broder
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In deciding whether to confirm John G. Tower as secretary of defense, the State Department should consider his "lack of discretion" in personal matters while a senior U.S. arms-control negotiator in Geneva, according to the man who headed the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency during Mr. Tower's tenure.

Kenneth L. Adelman said Wednesday in a column and in an interview that Mr. Tower's actions — which he declined to specify — proved troublesome for the State Department during the Geneva arms-control talks.

Mr. Adelman is the highest-ranking former or current U.S. official to raise doubts about Mr. Tower's fitness to serve.

"I was mighty impressed by Mr. Tower's performance as strategic-arms negotiator in 1985 and 1986," Mr. Adelman wrote in a Washington Times column on Wednesday. "He mastered technical information far better than expected, built a first-rate team, and dealt with the Russians as a true professional.

"Yet his lack of discretion proved troublesome then, as before and since. Not that this directly affected his on-the-job performance — it never did — but it did raise questions about his overall judgment and probity."

As the arms agency director from 1983 through 1987, Mr. Adelman was charged with coordinating U.S. arms negotiations worldwide and was in a position to review internal State Department correspondence regarding the Geneva delegation. From January 1985 to April 1986 Mr. Tower headed the portion of the delegation that discussed cuts in long-range nuclear missiles with the Soviets.

Mr. Adelman said Mr. Tower's private behavior did not directly affect his conduct of official business at the Geneva talks.

But he said it should be a factor in the Senate's deliberations, because "a defense secretary has no private life. In the military chain of command just below the president, he must be of sound and clear mind by day and by night."

Mr. Tower's confirmation is being delayed as the Senate Armed Services Committee awaits the results of an FBI inquiry into new allegations about his personal and financial affairs. The Senate returns to Washington on Tuesday after a 10-day recess.

Nominee Won't Deal With Ex-Client Firms

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lawrence S. Eagleburger, President George Bush's nominee for deputy secretary of state, will recuse himself from dealing with specific companies and industries operating in more than a dozen countries because of potential conflicts of interest, according to sources close to the nominee.

Mr. Eagleburger has decided not to take part in any matter that could affect his former clients, the sources said, in order to avoid any appearance of a conflict of interest.

Mr. Eagleburger worked for four years as president of Kissinger Associates, the firm of the former secretary of state, Henry A. Kissinger, whose clients include some of the most prominent multinational corporations. Mr. Eagleburger has resigned and has no financial interest in the firm.

Mr. Eagleburger received $200,000 annually plus bonuses during the four years he was with Mr. Kissinger. It is expected that he will be sharply questioned by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, particularly Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, in hearings scheduled tentatively for next week.

The State Department, the White House counsel's office and the Office of Government Ethics are still working out the full nature of Mr. Eagleburger's recusals, including their duration. The information will be sent to the committee when the offices are finished, sources say.

As deputy secretary, Mr. Eagleburger would be the day-to-day administrator of the State Department and acting secretary when Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d was out of the country.

A list of all the Kissinger clients for whom Mr. Eagleburger worked is expected Friday at the committee along with his financial-disclosure statement, sources say.

The list will include firms in South Korea, Yugoslavia, North Yemen and other countries, many in Western Europe. There are no foreign governments among the clients because Mr. Kissinger declines to represent them. The firm does not lobby U.S. government agencies or Congress.

Latins Abandoned Idea of a Regional Peace Plan

By Mark A. Uhlig
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — By forcing anti-Sandinista rebels out of their Honduran base camps in return for free elections in Nicaragua, a meeting of Central American presidents has brought the focus of the region's peace process back where it started: the battle over the future of Nicaragua.

In two days of intense, sometimes bitter meetings, the five presidents largely gave up the idea that a broad framework for peace could be stretched to fit their contrasting political conflicts.

Instead, they settled for a far more specific, less idealistic accord: the ratification of what is essentially a bilateral agreement aimed directly at Nicaragua and the web of political and military complexities that surround it.

Not only was the final agreement unsuitable as a broader formula for regional peace on the model of the so-called Arias peace plan of 1987, but it also took shape along the most traditional lines of self-interest, as a hard-headed deal between two nations seeking to rid themselves of a common problem, in this case the contras. The plan was named for the president of Costa Rica, Oscar Arias Sánchez.

Although the accord contains no direct mechanism for dismantling the contra camps, it commits the five presidents to formulate a plan within 90 days that would accomplish that.

"With military aid gone, the contras have become a problem for everybody," said a diplomat who was involved in the talks. "The Hondurans want them out as badly as the Sandinistas do."

As preparations for the summit were being made, the issue of the contras was out of direct view. Instead, diplomats couched their strategies in terms of a universal effort to police the Arias plan, which calls for guarantees of non-

NEWS ANALYSIS

interference among regional states, talks between opposing parties, and respect for free elections and human rights.

And foreign ministers who met to prepare the way for the talks reached agreement last week on a plan to use "mobile units" of United Nations observers from Spain, Canada and West Germany to enforce the so-called security provisions of the Arias plan.

Those provisions prohibit the signers from supporting insurgent groups in other Central American countries or allowing their territory to be used for that purpose by outside powers.

But the meeting ran aground in the far rougher waters of the Arias plan's political provisions, where the presidents failed to a find a general plan for verification and enforcement that would be intrusive enough to force democratic change in Nicaragua without making life intolerable for the powerful military and rightist interests in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

If that uneven objective smacks of a double standard, it was nevertheless understood and accepted by all parties to the meeting, including Sandinista leaders themselves, who acquiesced and even led the way toward the agreement that emerged.

The emphasis on Nicaragua's compliance with democratic goals was, in part, a result of its isolation among Central American states.

As the odd man out in regional politics, the Nicaraguan government was simply outnumbered, with little ability to keep its internal politics out of the general debate or to force others to accept the same scrutiny that it endured.

But also evident was the power of U.S. policy to set the terms of Central American debate. Although the Reagan administration was not able, in eight years of political and military conflict, to unseat the Sandinistas, it nevertheless succeeded in making democratic changes inside Nicaragua the test of any Central American peace plan, whether or not the same standard was applied throughout the region.

That political reality was abundantly apparent to otherwise neutral parties like Mr. Arias, who came to the meeting seeking changes inside Nicaragua to save the peace plan that bears his name.

But it was also recognized by the Sandinistas, who have long complained that American conservatives are so implacably hostile to them that steps they make toward democracy and human rights will always be misinterpreted or diminished.

By the time the meeting was held, the burden of proof on the Sandinistas was so high that, ironically, they themselves became the most ardent advocates of tough verification of the Arias plan's political provisions.

The sincerity of the Sandinistas' turn toward political pluralism, which they defend as a long-standing goal made impossible during the war, remains a subject of considerable skepticism among the regional diplomats. But the force of their diplomatic proposals was never in doubt.

In a verification plan drafted by the Nicaraguan foreign minister, the Reverend Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, the Sandinista government proposed an elaborate set of measures, including the use of international human rights observers and official reports every three months.

When countries like El Salvador, where the government had little to gain from such a cold shower of enforced democracy, refused to go along, the Sandinistas agreed to allow the pretense of a multilateral pact to drop altogether, accepting intrusive political demands that are directed at them alone.

The concession was less dramatic than it might once have been because many Sandinista officials believe they would have been forced to take such measures in any event in order to produce the national consensus necessary to repair their shattered economy.

North Trial Delay Is Lifted As Judge Examines Secrets

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist lifted an order Thursday that had delayed the trial of Oliver L. North in the Iran-contra case after Attorney General Dick Thornburgh said he was satisfied with arrangements for handling state secrets that Mr. North wants to make public.

Meanwhile, the trial judge called a closed hearing to discuss disclosures of the Reagan administration's offer of inducements to third countries to funnel support to the Nicaraguan guerrillas, or contras, during a congressional ban on aid to them.

At the hearing, U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell will consider the proposed text of what the government is willing to admit at the trial of Mr. North, a former National Security Council aide.

A defense attorney, Brendan Sullivan, asserted Monday that President Reagan personally took part in a covert plan to offer favors to third countries willing to support the contras.

Thomas Bernhard, 58, Austrian Author, Dies

Reuters

VIENNA — Thomas Bernhard, 58, the Austrian writer whose last play in Vienna provoked demonstrations and a censorship dispute, died of a heart attack on Sunday, the police said Thursday.

The writer, whose play "Heldenplatz," or "Heroes' Square," accused Austrians of being anti-Semites and fascists and enraged many politicians, died at his hometown, Gmunden, near Salzburg.

The police dismissed rumors that he had committed suicide and said that his family had requested the delay in announcing his death.

"Heldenplatz," which had its world premiere at the Burgtheater in November, is the story of a Jewish professor who emigrates when the Nazis entered in 1938, returns later and eventually commits suicide because he feels Austria in 1988 has barely changed its attitude to Jews.

The play drew protests from leading politicians who called for it to be withdrawn. President Kurt Waldheim called it a "crude insult to the Austrian people" but admitted that he had neither read nor seen it.

Its first night was marked by a demonstration in which protesters dumped a pile of manure outside the theater.

■ *Other deaths:*

T.E.B. Clarke, 81, whose screenplays included the Oscar-winning script for "The Lavender Hill Mob," Saturday of cancer.

Richard Roud, 59, whose daring programming of foreign and art films at the fledgling New York Film Festival influenced a generation of American filmmakers, in Nimes, France. He suffered a heart attack Jan. 15 while vacationing there and had been in a coma until his death Monday.

Ida Ehre, 88, one of Germany's greatest actresses and a postwar pioneer on the Hamburg stage. She was born to Austrian Jewish parents and banned from the stage by the Nazis but returned after the war.

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INVITATION TO TENDER

REVIEW OF SYDNEY'S BEACH PROTECTION PROGRAMME

Tenders are invited from Consultants with specialist expertise in sewage treatment and disposal technology to conduct a review of the suitability and effectiveness of the strategy for protecting Sydney's beaches and ocean environment from sewage pollution. The strategy involves construction of three long-range, deepwater ocean outfalls, upgrading treatment plants, trade waste controls and a comprehensive environmental monitoring programme.

GENERAL TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR REVIEW

The general terms of reference of this review are as follows:

A. Review the alternative options to the Water Board's Beach Protection Programme, and their costs.
B. Review the predicted performance of the Board's Beach Protection Programme, including environmental effects, in relation to acceptable criteria.
C. Review the engineering options and costs for possible future treatment plant upgradings at the North Head, Bondi and Malabar plants.
D. Review the proposed operating and environmental monitoring practices.

SCHEDULE FOR REVIEW

5 pm on 3rd March, 1989 — Receipt of Tender Offers
17th March, 1989 — Award of Tender
4th September, 1989 — Submission of Draft Report
29th September, 1989 — Submission of Final Report

FORMAL AGREEMENT

The successful tenderer will be required to enter into a formal agreement based on the tasks and rates nominated in the accepted Tender Offer.

LODGING OF TENDERS

Tenders should be lodged with: Hon. T. J. Moore, Minister for the Environment, Level 9, Legal and General House, 8-18 Bent Street, Sydney 2000, Australia on or before (5 pm) 3rd March, 1989.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The detailed Terms of Reference for the review, together with information for Tenderers can be obtained from the following:

New York: Mr. Chris Hurford, Australian Consulate General, International Building, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10111, U.S.A. Fax: (212) 265 4917. Telephone: (212) 245 4000.

San Francisco: Mr. David Rutter, Australian Consulate General, Qantas Building, 360 Post Street, San Francisco, CA 94108-4979, U.S.A. Fax: (415) 986 5440. Telephone: (415) 362 6160.

London: N.S.W. Government Office, 66 Strand, London, WC 2N 5LZ, U.K. Attention Mr. Tom McKee. Fax: 839 5331

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information to that contained in Terms of Reference and Information for Tenderers can be obtained from: Mr. Peter Dalglish, Planning Manager, Water Board, PO Box A53, Sydney South 2001, Australia. Fax: (02) 267 2138. Telephone: (02) 269 8060.

Hon. T. J. Moore, M.P.
Minister for the Environment,
New South Wales Government,
Australia

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OPINION

This Diabolical Business

It violates minimal comity among nations for the leader of one state to clamor for the murder of citizens of another. Ayatollah Khomeini goes further. He not only calls on the Moslem faithful to kill a British novelist and his publishers, but offers a passage to Heaven to those who carry out the crime; a Khomeini aide has even offered a cash reward. The threat cannot be ignored, propitiated or rationalized. It deserves categorical condemnation.

In any case, the odor in the Salman Rushdie affair is as much of politics as sanctity. In both Iran and Pakistan, demagogues have seized on purported blasphemies in Mr. Rushdie's "The Satanic Verses" for secular purposes. Iran's rulers manipulate passions to divert concern from the millions who died in the pointless war with Iraq, from a shattered economy and from endless repression.

In Pakistan, the novel has been seized upon by rightist political foes of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. They seek to cast her as a Westernized defender of Mr. Rushdie because her government rightly sent the police to protect U.S. Embassy buildings from screaming rioters.

Firmness is required to counter this diabolical business. The Bush administration needs to make plain that it regards Miss Bhutto as Pakistan's legitimate leader. Islamabad's close ties with Washington would be disrupted if partisans of the former military regime succeeded in undermining her authority by fanning fundamentalist flames.

All this can be said without denying anyone's right to condemn Mr. Rushdie's novel for appearing to mock what is deadly serious to believers. Free speech cuts two ways, as demonstrated by the Christian fundamentalist uproar over Martin Scorsese's film "The Last Temptation of Christ."

Those offended have every right to denounce and picket but not to threaten and intimidate. In countering the infamous murder threats of a foreign fanatic, America can reaffirm its own creed of freedom, a faith sturdy enough to defend both provokers and the aggrieved.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Relying on Ortega's Word

Meeting in El Salvador, the heads of five Central American governments have agreed that the contras should be buried and that free elections are to be held in Nicaragua. This is portrayed as a victory for peace and democracy in the region. We hope so. But whereas the new pronouncement does not really alter the fate of the contras, who had been living on borrowed time after being defunded by the U.S. Congress a year ago, it may affect the future of democracy in Nicaragua in a negative way.

In this meeting of heads of government, those challenging the Nicaraguan government were not, of course, consulted in the decisions affecting them. In any event, the contras are not well placed to resist unless Washington (which was also not consulted) helps them to resist, which is most unlikely. This would put the United States at odds with the freshly reaffirmed Latin will, ensuring a measure of hemispheric turmoil and renewed political tension that the Bush administration cannot possibly welcome.

What the Latin presidents did with respect to the contras is to present the new administration with a done deal. The Bush administration, to the extent that it has formally constituted itself to deal with this question, seems prepared to live with the answer sent by the five presidents.

But the matter of democracy in Nicaragua is something else. The four presidents received from the fifth, Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, some handsome promises to introduce democracy. But evidently no one wanted to make a public scene about the rather many previous occasions on which the Sandinistas have made handsome promises to introduce democracy.

There is nothing faintly like the schedule of detailed deadlines that would enable the four presidents and other outsiders to hold Managua to its new commitments. Nor does there seem to be any formal provision for outside policing of human rights and political guarantees. This is left to be monitored by a "national reconciliation commission" of official, church and opposition representatives.

In their demand to disarm, disband and relocate the U.S.-supported contras, the five presidents are expressing the passionately felt Latin ideology of nonintervention. In their reliance on broad appeals to democratize an authoritarian regime that insists it will preserve "the revolution," they are mortgaging the stability of their region to the uncertain ways of Daniel Ortega.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Baker's Late Conversion

Secretary of State James Baker, who showed skill at political damage control as President Bush's campaign chief, has belatedly changed his mind about holding on to large amounts of stock in a bank holding company with billions in outstanding loans to Third World nations.

He says he will sell these shares and all the publicly traded stock owned by himself, his wife and his daughter. This, he says, is "the correct decision for someone committed to meeting the highest ethical standards." It is also a welcome reversal of his ill-advised insistence on holding the stock.

Important questions remain. The two Senate committees that voted to confirm Mr. Baker, first in 1985 as secretary of the Treasury and last month as secretary of state, have a right to ask him for a fuller accounting. Precisely how valuable were those investments? Why didn't Mr. Baker flag the issue? Didn't he realize the close connection between his policies toward Third World debt and the value of his bank stock? No less important, the public has a right to ask the senators why they dozed twice in two confirmation proceedings.

Mr. Baker's decision came just as President Bush's ethics commission endorsed two proposals to ease the pain for officials who find themselves in Mr. Baker's situation. One useful proposal, recommended last summer by the Administrative Conference of the United States, would allow anyone forced for ethical reasons to divest stock or property to defer taxes on the gains from such sales.

The second idea, intended to ease the burden on public officials, is questionable. It would eliminate the requirement that they provide estimates of the range of value of assets and liabilities. Mr. Baker, for example, valued his Chemical of New York stock at "over $250,000" — the highest category on the reporting form. Under the proposed rule, he would only have to report that he owned stock in Chemical. That would give the public no idea of the size of Mr. Baker's interests — or the magnitude of his potential conflict of interest.

Secretary Baker has bailed out of his bank holdings barely in time to join Mr. Bush's ethical crusade. Late converts are welcome; the president's cause needs missionaries.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Blasphemy and Free Speech

Salman Rushdie is a master of the English language. He swears that his novel's intent is not blasphemous. But Mr. Rushdie is a highly educated man who values freedom of thought and claims for himself the right to doubt, which he considers the natural condition of modern man.

The Ayatollah Khomeini has never read Mr. Rushdie's book, but forbids doubt. Hot on his regime's effort to dissociate itself from terrorism, he has condemned Mr. Rushdie and the publishers to death. Mr. Rushdie's book is art in the First World. It is under siege in the Third World. Islamic civilization once lit up the world by producing books, not burning them.

— The Baltimore Sun.

The English concept of blasphemy, a common-law offense, springs from the Middle Ages. It is designed to protect specifically Christianity from scurrility, vilification, ridicule or contempt — much as the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran pay scant regard to the rights of that country's Christian, Jewish and Baha'i minorities. A number of Labor members of Parliament have recently suggested that the time might have come to extend the blasphemy laws to embrace religions other than Christianity. Apart from the inherent difficulty of such an undertaking — would Rastafarians, Scientologists and those who chant "Hare Krishna" on Oxford Street be included? — the approach is fundamentally mistaken. People who deliberately insult Moslems, Jews or Sikhs can be proceeded against under race relations legislation, or for charges related to breaching the peace. A multi-cultural society should be considering the abolition, not the extension, of the laws of blasphemy.

— The Independent (London).

What to Do With the Contras

The summit meeting of the five Central American presidents moved that region farther along the road to peace. But one of their decisions — to demobilize the contra army — will compel the U.S. government to make some difficult choices.

Of immediate concern is what precisely to do with the contras. The Central American presidents agreed only to devise a plan for disarming and relocating them within 90 days; they offered no specifics. They did send a clear message to the United States, however, when they called on outside governments to stop aiding guerrilla groups "except for humanitarian aid" that contributes to the peace process.

Congress is still sending food, clothes and other necessities to the contras. Now is the time for it to join with the Bush administration to use that aid in other ways. U.S. policy-makers must accept the fact that the nation's surrogate army in Nicaragua no longer serves any purpose, and must devise plans to withdraw them from the battlefield — and, if necessary, grant refuge in the United States to those who seek it.

— The Los Angeles Times.

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How Dr. Baker Could Cure 'Gorby Fever'

By Richard H. Ullman

PRINCETON, New Jersey — "Trust, but verify" was Ronald Reagan's constant advice for dealing with the Soviet Union of his new friend Mikhail Gorbachev. The Bush administration should take it to heart. Secretary of State James Baker would find the Reagan formula the best remedy for "Gorby fever" — the ill-concealed admiration for the Soviet leader that he reportedly has found sweeping through the bodies politic of America's allies.

Mr. Gorbachev has fed the fever by announcing unilateral moves that, if carried out, would demobilize significant numbers of Soviet troops facing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and destroy some of their most potent weapons. Three of his East European allies have announced similar initiatives. These reductions would still leave the Warsaw Pact with more numerous conventional forces than NATO has, but their capability for rapid offensive thrusts would be considerably blunted.

Many Western leaders behave as if Mr. Gorbachev were their greatest problem. His proposals have made it harder to coax further funds from taxpayers for military forces. They should consider him a solution: He may make it possible not only to forgo larger annual military outlays but to begin reducing them.

Rather than greeting new Soviet proposals with the fear that Moscow has seized the initiative and will somehow undermine the West, they should recognize, as Mr. Gorbachev keeps insisting, that security is not a zero-sum game, in which one side's gain is the other's loss. In a world of nuclear arms, anything that gives one side a destabilizing advantage risks increasing tension and igniting an explosion that brings ruin to all.

Who takes the initiative matters less than the result. The West should welcome Gorbachev initiatives while recognizing that Western economic strength and the Soviet economy's woeful weakness have inspired them.

Western negotiators should work with him to make sure not only that the first set of unilateral reductions is carried out but that they are followed by successive rounds of reciprocal, but not necessarily equal, reductions by both sides. They should work to make certain that new security arrangements can credibly be verified.

"Gorby fever" exists in the eye of the diagnostician. It is akin to the sleeping sickness we are told will follow the conclusion of arms control agreements. There is nothing harmful about the specific agreements themselves, the doctors usually concede; what makes them undesirable is that they will lull Western publics to sleep. When Moscow is caught cheating, the West will not rouse itself from slumber to take appropriate countermeasures and transfer resources from butter to guns.

Those who take this view, including powerful members of the Senate and some leaders in allied governments, are guilty of elitism. They do not trust the good sense of their own publics.

But Western publics are smarter than that. They admire Mr. Gorbachev because they sense that, at last, his is a genuinely different Soviet voice, and because he seems to hold out the possibility of a substantial lowering of East-West barriers and of achieving enhanced security with diminished military outlays. But they also understand the need for effective verification measures. Mr. Gorbachev's popularity would fade overnight if his government were caught cheating on an important agreement.

Meanwhile, West Germany's reluctance to agree to deploy a new NATO tactical nuclear missile on its territory should not be chalked up to hallucinations brought on by "Gorby fever."

Rather, the Germans sensibly point out that NATO does not lack nuclear firepower, and they ask why a new generation of nuclear arms is needed when the Soviets have pledged to withdraw some tank formations at which they would be aimed. Bonn's response is not political weakness but good sense that Mr. Baker should emulate. Before deciding to deploy the missiles, the West should test Mr. Gorbachev's word. As Mr. Reagan said, "Trust, but verify."

The writer is a professor of international affairs at Princeton University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

To Protect Security — Or to Save Red Faces?

By Erwin N. Griswold

WASHINGTON — It may be relevant at this time to recount some details of events that attracted much attention several years ago. The occasion was the presentation of the Pentagon Papers case (New York Times versus United States and United States versus Washington Post) before the U.S. Supreme Court, and the year was 1971.

At that time, I held the office of solicitor general of the United States. The government then in office, under President Richard Nixon, was determined to do everything in its power to prevent the press from publishing some 47 volumes of mimeographed papers preserved primarily in the office of the secretary of defense in the Pentagon, and thus known as the Pentagon Papers. These papers were in toto classified as top secret.

We know now that one reason for Mr. Nixon's concern was that, at that very time, Henry Kissinger was en route to China, and there was fear that his negotiations would be frustrated if the Chinese came to believe that Americans could not keep secrets involved in the dealings between the two countries.

It was my responsibility to represent the interests of the United States before the Supreme Court. Everything happened very fast. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia decided the case on Thursday, June 24, 1971. On Friday, at noon, I was advised by Chief Justice Warren Burger that the case would be heard by the Supreme Court on Saturday morning, June 26, and that "briefs will be exchanged between the parties in the courtroom immediately before the argument."

At that time, no briefs had been written, and, indeed, I had never seen even the outside of the Pentagon Papers. I immediately arranged for a set of the papers to be brought to my office. It was obvious that I could not read all of the materials in the time available. So I arranged to have three high officials, one each from the Defense Department, the State Department and the National Security Agency, come to my office. I asked them to tell me what items in the 47 volumes were really bad — what items, if disclosed, would be a real threat to the security of the United States.

This produced a total of about 40 items over which these officers expressed concern. I then read each of these items, but quickly came to the conclusion that most of them presented no serious threat to national security, and that there was simply no prospect that the Supreme Court would ban the publication of all of these items. Eventually, I reduced the list to 11 items. My deputy, Daniel Friedman, wrote the main or "open" brief for the United States, while I wrote the "secret" brief, contending that these 11 items presented a threat to the national security.

That task kept me up most of the night. At about 8:30 on Saturday morning, I telephoned Attorney General John Mitchell. I advised him that I was waiving objections to the printing of most of the documents in the Pentagon Papers and was relying on only 11 items.

"This is an important matter," I said, "and I think I should have your approval."

I can still hear his voice when he replied, "Well, Dean, I don't see how I can approve that."

My heart sank, for the argument before the court was only about an hour away. There was a pause. Then Mr. Mitchell said, "You know, I have never seen these papers. I don't know what is in them. I don't see how I can approve your plan."

There was a further pause, and then he said: "But you are in charge of the case, and if you think that is the way it should be handled, you have my complete support."

So, I went ahead and presented the case before the court, relying on the 11 items. As is known, we lost, by a 6-to-3 vote, with three members of the majority saying there could never be prior restraint on publication, while three others said prior restraint would be appropriate in a proper case, but that there was no adequate threat to national security in this case.

Accordingly, the newspapers printed many items from the Pentagon Papers. And within a few weeks, under the auspices of Senator Mike Gravel of Alaska, the entire contents of all the papers were printed. I have never seen any trace of a threat to the national security from the publication. I have never seen it even suggested that there was such an actual threat. Senator Gravel's edition is now almost completely forgotten, and I doubt if there is more than a handful of persons who have ever undertaken to examine the Pentagon Papers in any detail.

It quickly becomes apparent to anyone who has considerable experience with classified material that there is a tremendous amount of overclassification and that the principal concern of the classifiers is not with national security, but with governmental embarrassment of one sort or another.

There may be some basis for short-term classification while plans are being made, or negotiations are going on, but apart from details of weapons systems, there is very rarely any real risk to current national security from the publication of facts relating to transactions in the past, even the fairly recent past. This is the lesson of the Pentagon Papers experience. It may be relevant now.

The writer, a Washington lawyer, is a former dean of the Harvard Law School and was solicitor general in the Nixon administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Soviet Censor Watches the Water Line

Following are excerpts from an interview with Vladimir Solodin, a Soviet press censor. Conducted by Laura Starink, it appeared Dec. 28 in NRC Handelsblad, the Rotterdam newspaper. An English version was published Jan. 11 in the United States by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

Q. Why can you not lift the ban on books by political enemies?

A. You have to understand that this is a slow process ... The whole committee consists of seven men and we have looked at 8,000 Soviet titles.

Q. And if you were simply to allow everything that already exists?

A. That would be much easier, but you also have to learn democracy. And this is happening here at great speed. I had thought that we would lift the ban on about half of the banned books, but the figure ended up as 95 percent.

Q. I suspect that perhaps there is still a limit when it comes to Gorbachev.

A. Gorbachev is a zone of cautious approach ... Of course the leader can be criticized, but there is probably a point in protecting him from slander.

Q. What is slander?

A. The deliberate distortion of facts. Whenever it is said that Gorbachev is just putting old wine into new bottles, that restructuring is one of the possible ways of saving Stalinism in a somewhat modernized form, that is slander.

Q. Surely people can decide for themselves?

A. Perhaps we are too afraid that the boat is beginning to rock too much.

The New York Times.

Bush's Clever Budget Won't Make the History Books

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The budget that President George Bush has sent to Congress is a lot like the campaign that elected him. It substitutes clever tactics for sound long-range strategy. It discomfits the Democrats more than it serves the country.

In the broadest terms, it confirms the suspicion that Mr. Bush has nothing very much he hopes to accomplish here at home. If he makes his mark in the history books, he intends to do it in foreign policy.

Those may seem sweeping conclusions to draw barely a month into the new administration. But if there is one rule that experience has demonstrated in the postwar period, it is that the largest accomplishments in domestic policy are likely to come immediately after a president's first election.

There are exceptions, such as Dwight Eisenhower getting the interstate highway program through Congress toward the end of his second term. But the presidents who have left large thumb prints on the direction of domestic policy, such as Lyndon Johnson and Ronald Reagan, did their most significant work in their first year in office. That is when the voters' decision registers most strongly in Washington and the chances are best of breaking the inertial forces in the capital.

But to break those forces, one must have a goal. Mr. Bush slid through the autumn campaign without defining such a goal, and none is discernible in the budget he unveiled last week.

The budget director, Richard Darman, acknowledged as much when he told reporters that the document should not be read "as a description of the next four or eight years."

It is a backing-and-filling budget, which tackles head-on neither the deficit problem nor any other issue. It seems more designed to meet the arbitrary 1990 deficit target set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law than any long-term goal of the man who is supposed to be leading America.

In defense policy, it offers a one-year freeze on inflation-adjusted spending but is silent on the policy choices that clamping down may require. By holding out the promise of a more liberal Pentagon allowance in subsequent years, it tempts the military planners to postpone the hard decisions and nickel-and-dime their way through this one lean year.

In domestic policy, it offers two big "nos" and a lot of little "yeses." It says no to cost-of-living allowances for military and civilian government retirees, and it tells hospitals and doctors they will have to swallow $5 billion of the rising costs of Medicare.

On the increase side, there are dibs and dabs of money for a variety of social programs ranging from acid rain cleanup and AIDS research to low-income meal and health programs. These are modest down payments on what was, even in Mr. Bush's campaign rhetoric, a modest program of domestic improvements.

They are all good causes. But there is not a hint that Mr. Bush or his associates have a real passion to do any one thing well, or an idea that could lead to a breakthrough on any of the intractable problems facing the country's schools, cities, transportation systems or trade practices.

Most of all, the budget tacitly concedes that Mr. Bush will settle for tiny, marginal improvements in the federal deficit. Even those depend on optimistic, if not totally implausible, economic assumptions. He simply has not summoned the will to break the back of that chronic drain on America's economic future.

For all that, Mr. Bush and Mr. Darman have crafted a set of budget tactics to throw the Democrats on the defensive. The "flexible freeze" that served to disguise budget choices during the campaign has taken on a new wrinkle. Mr. Bush specifies his preferred additions, and leaves it to the congressional Democrats to single out the places where compensating cuts in discretionary domestic programs should be made.

The Democrats are screaming foul, but they know they have been had. Essentially, Mr. Bush has borrowed the idea that Senator Pete Domenici, the New Mexico Republican, put forward three years ago of requiring budget-makers to "trade in and trade up," cutting or discarding ineffective or outdated programs to pay for new ones of greater importance. It was a sound idea then and it still is.

But Mr. Bush has changed the rules to let the president designate winners, while Congress bears the onus of naming losers. Congress hates making such choices. But to avoid choices the Democrats will have to find more revenues, and that could mean t-a-x-e-s.

Many Democrats know that taxes are needed, but the party is paralyzed by fear. And that paralysis, so similar to the ailment that afflicted the Dukakis campaign last summer, lets Mr. Bush win the tactical battle.

This is a "Willie Horton" budget, a smart tactic for putting the opposition on the defensive. But there is more to government than that. Mr. Bush has squandered an opportunity to put his mark on the future.

The Washington Post.

For Japan, No Sign of A New Era

By Steven Plaizer

TOKYO — Since the death of Emperor Hirohito, many Japanese have been raising serious questions about the management of their nation, and of their news. A sense of unease has emerged over the handling of some important social and political issues.

These range from questions about media treatment of the emperor's wartime activities to a deepening sense of disgust over the Recruit Cosmos stock scandal. What do these matters have in common? Both indicate a degree of social and political control that, while little understood abroad, is rapidly becoming intolerable to many ordinary Japanese.

This sentiment was taking shape even before Hirohito's death, fueled by a recognition that the news media, in covering the emperor's illness, were merely reporting what government spokesmen were telling them.

Many people were skeptical of the Imperial Household Agency's vacuous health bulletins and believed that information on the emperor's condition was being managed by officials, with the tacit cooperation of the press. But generally the Japanese felt there was little else the press could do.

Doubts about the independence and assertiveness of the press were

The term 'X-day' has taken new meaning.

intensified, however, when the television networks and newspapers that own them sidestepped the question of Hirohito's responsibility in the war.

As one Japanese intellectual said, "We have long wondered whether our press is controlled. Seeing the shameless way they avoided the emperor's war responsibility made it painfully clear that our suspicions were well founded."

Disenchantment has been fueled by the way leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party have dismissed or sought to cover up their involvement in the Recruit scandal. When news about the insider stock trading affair first surfaced, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his aides laughed it off.

But a series of resignations followed, and they are not stopping with more. Recent opinion polls show support for the government has dropped to 28 percent, the lowest level since World War II. The much heralded consensus that has kept the Liberal Democrats in power for most of those years is clearly eroding.

What particularly incensed ordinary Japanese was the disclosure that the cabinet official appointed by Mr. Takeshita to head a Diet committee investigating the scandal had continued to receive funds from the Recruit Co. even after the inquiry began.

People surmised bitterly that the man was appointed to prevent more damaging revelations from surfacing.

When Mr. Takeshita responded to the furor by appointing a "wiseman's council" to examine ways to clean up Japanese politics, the general reaction was one of skepticism.

And when the prime minister acknowledged that the responsibility for this unfortunate incident was his but that he had no intention of resigning, many people, and not just members of the opposition, demanded that he step down. For the political leaders of a society whose orderliness has become the envy of the world, things are getting out of hand.

During the emperor's lengthy illness, the term "X-day" was widely (though unofficially) used to designate the day when the Showa Era would end. Now the word has a new meaning, referring to the day when the first indictments of senior politicians in the Recruit scandal are handed down by the prosecutor's office.

The word also points to the day when the Takeshita government falls, a day to which many citizens are beginning to look forward.

It is still too early to know how much the discontent expressed in recent special elections marks the erosion of the ruling party's power base. But there is increasing talk in Japan about the urgent need for a dramatic reorganization of society.

The question now is whether the storm gathering in the hearts and minds of the Japanese people will ultimately make it possible for the new Heisei Era to become something more than a change in name.

The writer, a visiting fellow at Tokyo University, is editor of Educational Thought and Ideology in Modern Japan. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Servian Arms Plot

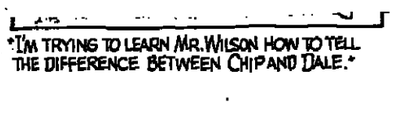
BELGRADE — Two persons in the uniform of Russian officers attempted to cross into Servia with five large boxes filled with arms. The arms were confiscated, and the two men, who proved to be Servians, were arrested. A correspondence was found at their lodgings in which M. Tushanovich, the Radical leader, is said to be compromised.

1914: A Rift at the Opéra

PARIS — The heated dispute which occurred in July last between M. Broussan, director of the Paris Opéra, and M. C.A. Lusincki, holder of the concession for programmes and advertising at the Opéra and the Opéra-Comique, and which culminated in M. Broussan twice striking M. Lusincki, was referred to in the Paris Courts yesterday [Feb. 16]. M. Broussan was to have appeared to answer a charge of assault proferred against him, but the hearing of the case was postponed until March 30 next.

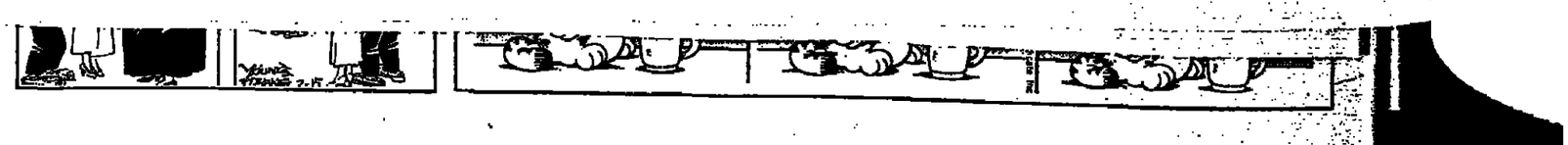
1939: Arab 'Pipe Dream'

LONDON — The British government threw cold water today [Feb. 16] on Arab aspirations for an independent Moslem state in Palestine. Meeting the Arab delegates to the Palestine conferences, Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, advised them to face the fact that the creation of an autonomous Arab state out of the Holy Land was more or less a "pipe dream." The large Jewish population in Palestine, he said, simply could not be "talked away" by the Arabs. Moreover, he said, the international situation in general and the Mediterranean situation in particular would not permit Britain to give the Arabs a free hand in an area which more than one diplomatic expert has marked out as an eventual theater for a new war. In reply to Mr. MacDonald, Jamal Hussein, cousin of the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, argued that an Arab state in Palestine would not be incompatible with the security for the Jewish minority.



Yesterday's Jumbles: ENEMY COUGH VIABLE DEVICE
Answer: Why Dracula died of a broken heart — HE HAD LOVED IN "VEIN"

(Answers tomorrow)



OPINION

The Prickly CIA Watchdogs Should Be Nettling Bush

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Ford's DCI is pulling the seacock on Piffiab."

Translation from the whispered spookspeak: Ford's DCI is what intelligence types call George Bush, who served as President Gerald Ford's director of central intelligence.

Pulling the seacock means opening the valve between hull bottom and sea, and results in scuttling the ship. Piffiab makes a pronounceable acronym out of Pfiab, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Now we are able to decode the cryptic message. George Bush, when he ran the CIA in 1976, did not look kindly on a bunch of prestigious outsiders second-guessing him and reporting directly to the president; he resented having to appoint a "Team B" to counter the agency's misreading of Soviet strength.

No president wants his intelligence community coming up with maverick analyses and evaluations that heave monkey wrenches into the formulation of policy.

Now that he is president, he is folding up the prickly panel of CIA watchdogs, just as Jimmy Carter did before him.

In the scuttling, he has the active support of James Baker, whose State Department bureaucracy is angry at Piffiab for secretly harping on electronic penetrations of embassy security in Moscow as well as Vienna.

Secretary Baker, conscious of power lines, also does not want to have his policies challenged by a group that reports directly to the president — especially since Piffiab has been doggedly raising the issue of verification in the proposed START treaty.

Ordinarily, Piffiab would be rescued by its chairman, Anne Armstrong of Texas, a close pal of the new president. But she wants to retire. If Mr. Bush wants to tighten the circle of intelligence, now is the time.

That is where this seacock-unpinging fits into a larger picture of the concentration of power. No president wants his intelligence community coming up with maverick analyses and evaluations that heave monkey wrenches into the formulation of new policy. As Robert Gates has written in a stunningly frank article in The Washington Quarterly, "Presidents do not welcome new intelligence assessments undercutting policies based on earlier assessments."

Mr. Gates is the longtime intelligence pro who served as deputy to William Casey at CIA and was denied promotion by the Senate in the Iran-contra aftermath. He was brought in from the Langley cold and placed in the White House as deputy to his mentor, Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser.

To spook watchers, that Gates transfer meant that the locus of intelligence strategy was shifting to the White House. The current CIA director, William Webster, is a high-integrity type who has recovered public confidence after the Casey activism: "No one can say I'm cooking the books," he tells me, which is true.

But the new number two, Richard Kerr, is long accustomed to operating in the Gates shadow. Danger: few independent intelligence surprises from across the river.

That may be tidy but it is not good. The worst mistakes are made when intelligence is too centralized. Better to be discombobulated on occasion, and to have the DCI furious at outside meddling — as Bill Casey was when Professor James Wilson's Piffiab task force examined the Edward Howard defection and the KGB's Vitali Yurchenko stunt.

I laid out the facts for Mr. Gates, whom I know to be a foe of competitive evaluation, and put the question in his own inside lingo: Was he the mastermind of the anti-Piffiab seacock caper?

"I haven't said a negative word about Piffiab to anybody," he protested, and passed along an intelligence truism: "You can put together a set of facts and draw a wrong conclusion."

The deputy national security adviser went further: "It would be a mistake to dissolve Piffiab."

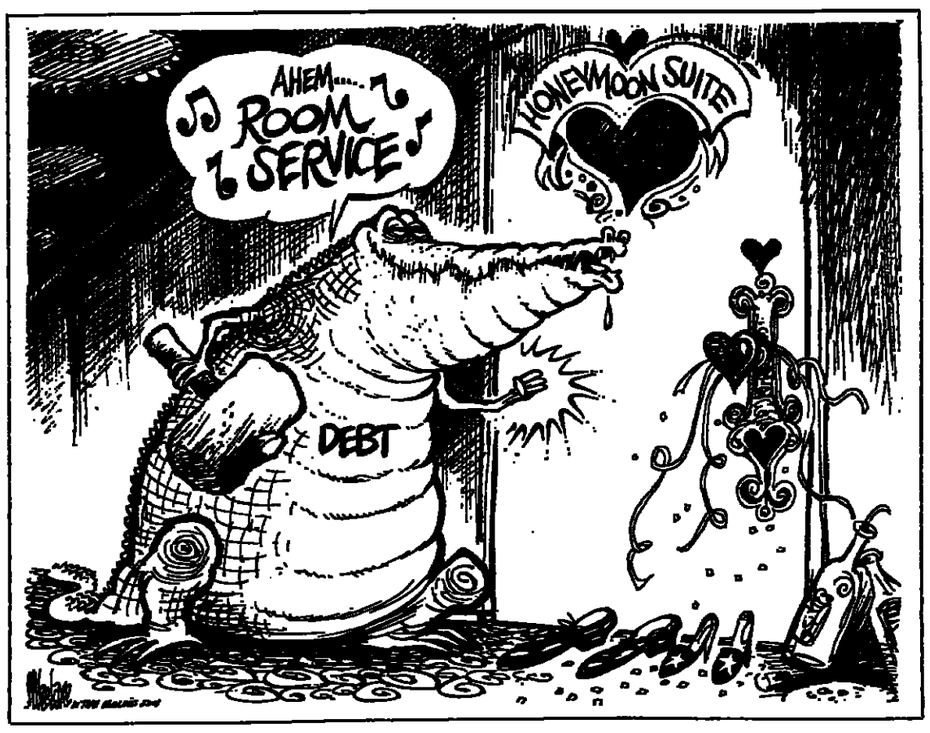
Let him march into the Oval Office and say that, knowing it is not what the president wants to hear. Let's see Brent Scowcroft go up against James Baker, whose emphasis on personal loyalty and scorn for intelligence experience has led him to choose Douglas Mulholland as State's intelligence boss.

The Piffiab staff in Room 340 of the Executive Office Building is awaiting the fall of the Bush ax. (Down the hall, at the moribund Intelligence Oversight Committee, you cannot get through the door for the cobwebs.)

Meanwhile, the Senate Intelligence Committee — conscious of the threatened demise of Piffiab — has begun sounding out knowing outsiders like James Woolsey, Benno Schmidt and Eli Jacobs for its own Counterintelligence Panel, and Richard Garwin, Sidney Drell and Sally Ride for a Technical Advisory Panel. (Change that last name, fellas; a quis-custodiet operation ought not to be called TAP.)

There may still be time to save Piffiab and prevent the intelligence implosion, but as they say in spookspeak, it's up to Ford's DCI.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Cure for Poland

In response to "Political Reforms Won't Cure Poland's Economy" (Opinion, Feb. 9) by William Pfaff:

For more than 40 years, Communist governments in Poland have been limiting if not suppressing the activities of farmers, artisans, private producers and merchants. The consequence is a very low national output of goods and services.

If, at last, the government ceases — as it seems it will do — to enforce Marxist-Leninist economic theories and allows the people to produce goods and services as they like, the Polish economy will certainly cure itself, though naturally not immediately.

MIECZYSLAW PRUSZYNSKI.
Warsaw.

Which Way Over Drugs?

Regarding the opinion column "A Drug Train Is Coming Down on Us" (Feb. 6):

Thank you, A.M. Rosenthal. But is anybody listening? When will Americans start addressing themselves to the truth of a question my five-year-old likes to ask: "Mama, why do people always wait until it's too late?"

When will government officials do more than just talk about what is ravaging the social fabric of our society? How many thousands of our children must the drug barons — and the corrupted banks and businesses that protect them — destroy before the U.S. government recognizes the threat and eliminates it?

The crimes the drug barons perpetrate are unforgivable. The guillotine would be too humane for the likes of them.

MEGAN SULLIVAN.
Valbonne, France.

The majority of deaths occurring in the drug war have nothing to do with the drugs themselves. If talcum powder were illegal and could be sold for thousands of dollars a pound, you would have talcum powder wars, killer gangs of talcum powder dealers and columnists preaching the evils of the stuff.

I am an alcoholic ("dry" for four years in March) and I know "the emptiness that is inside so many addicts" is something that cannot be legislated about.

On Feb. 7, you ran a finely crafted Meanwhile column *("Ice Will Tinkle in Glasses as They Talk at Day's End")* about three old people each drinking from a private bottle, saluting sundown. From the weaker side of my nature comes a screech of agony. "Foul," I cry. But what kind of idiot would I have to be to preach in favor of prohibition?

P. M. O'NEIL.
Oslo.

Wondering About a War

In response to the report "Iran Will Resume Borrowing Abroad to Stimulate Economy" (Feb. 4):

The report on the rebuilding of Iran made me wonder: What was accomplished by the Iran-Iraq war? What gains were made by either side that were worth the devastation? Who made the decisions to fight it and who sacrificed the most during those years? Who profited from it and in what ways — both inside and outside the countries? Can we learn anything from it that might help prevent some other war?

Of course, these are questions that should be asked about all wars. Unfortunately, they seldom are. Perhaps that is one reason we still have wars.

BARRY CHILDERS.
Geneva.

Close Synergism at Sea

In response to the report "U.S.-French Joint Naval Exercises Follow a Joint Hostage Rescue Scenario" (Feb. 11):

The captain of the U.S. aircraft carrier Theodore Roosevelt, when asked how he felt about American forces being under the command of a French admiral, was quoted as responding: "We all kind of interface. There has been a lot of close synergism with the French."

Some questions suggest themselves: Does Captain Dayton Ritt always talk like that? Did the French admiral speak English? If so, what did he make of Captain Ritt's communications? How could that remark possibly be translated? And what would Theodore Roosevelt say?

STANLEY G. ESKIN.
Samois-sur-Seine, France.

For Buddy to Have His Pie, Grandma Must Go to Work

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — To understand why we American taxpayers need to become alarmed about the budget deficit, let's compare it to a simple, everyday household situation that even total morons such as ourselves can grasp.

Let's imagine that we're a typical American family unit having our Sunday dinner, and for dessert we're having a nice, home-baked apple pie, representing the federal Treasury. Sitting around the dinner table are the family members — Mom, Dad, Sis, little Buddy, Grandma and Uncle Ted

MEANWHILE

— who represent the various major federal programs (little Buddy alone weighs nearly 400 pounds).

Now let's say that when Dad, representing our elected leaders, starts to divide the pie with a knife, representing a knife, he finds that there isn't enough to go around, and he has no choice but to sell Sis to Japanese investors.

"She was a little snot anyway," remarks Uncle Ted, representing the general viewpoint.

And that's the terrible thing about the deficit: It's the young who will suffer. We older folks must remember that the "bill" for all the government programs that Americans enjoy today, such as the Stealth bomber, will someday be presented to future generations — to our children, the hope of the future, the young leaders of tomorrow who never volunteer to clean up after the dog when it eats an entire can of Play-Doh and throws up in the shoe closet even though THEY were the ones who wanted to get the dog in the first place.

When we reflect solemnly upon the fact that it is these young people who will ultimately have to pay for OUR massive spending spree, we have no choice but to laugh until our dentures fall into our cream of leek soup.

But this is no time for frivolity. This is a time to ponder the alarming fact that Americans now owe, as a nation, approximately $2.6 TRILLION, and if we don't start paying it back soon, a man named Anthony (Big Sleep) DiComa will come around and break, according to figures recently compiled by the federal Bureau of Compiling Figures, approximately 476 MILLION of our knees.

What can we do about this? The most practical solution, of course, would be to claim that we're NOT the United States of America. We could put a giant fake mustache over the Rocky Mountains and then tell our creditors that we were actually Mexico, and that it was CANADA that ran up the national debt. Ha ha!

But that, as President Richard Nixon used to say directly into the concealed microphone, would be wrong. No, we made our bed, and we can't rob Peter to pay the piper after the horse has escaped with the barn door. We need to make some tough economic decisions, and we need to make them NOW, which is why leaders in Our Nation's Headquarters have decided to take time out from trying to get a $45,000 pay raise without voting on it to tackle this pesky deficit thing.

The key player, of course, is President George Herbert Walker Trevor Lawton Alfred Bush, who, displaying the kind of gutsy political leadership that Harry Truman might display if he were president today (but remained dead), has developed a four-pronged program for dealing with the deficit:

1. He will NOT cut social spending.
2. He will NOT cut military spending.
3. He will NOT raise taxes.
4. He will NOT come out of the bathroom.

And, frankly, I don't blame him. He's in a real pickle. He can't raise taxes because he repeatedly swore he wouldn't, even going so far as to insist that people read his lips, which he seems inordinately proud of, considering that they look like albino flatworms. He can't cut military spending, because many influential and respected leaders of the Loon Right are already convinced that he's a Soviet agent. And he doesn't dare cut Social Security, because the elderly, a major political force, will take advantage of senior citizen discounts for air fares, hotels, restaurant meals, rental cars, etc., to flock to Washington by the thousands and announce through federally subsidized bullhorns that they are starving to death.

So what is the solution? How can we reduce the deficit without raising taxes, yet continue to defend the nation AND support the elderly in the manner to which they have become accustomed? The obvious answer is: WE PAY THE ELDERLY TO DEFEND THE NATION. It might work! A lot of the elderly where I live are already driving vehicles the size of aircraft carriers, only slower.

Of course this is only a broad outline of my proposal. I realize that many of you have specific concerns, such as: "What?" And: "Cancel my subscription." But quite frankly I have not bothered to work out the details. I prefer to leave the nuts and bolts to others while I concentrate on the kinds of large-scale issues that are of interest to global thinkers like myself and Henry Kissinger, such as: "Whatever happened to his neck?"

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Do you remember seeing the sunlight glisten from the gold-covered dome of the Invalides? It was a breathtaking sight... but one we haven't enjoyed for some years. Time and weather are not kind to gold leaf and much of the lustre has simply been washed away.

Happily, on the occasion of the Bicentennial of the French Revolution, the French government has decided to re-gild the Invalides' splendid dome. You can already see the scaffolding surrounding the monument and the work will be completed in time for the Bicentennial celebrations in July.

This is the fifth time the Invalides dome has been gilded. The first was in 1715, the year of the death of Louis XIV; the second was in 1807, under Napoleon; then in 1869, under his nephew; and finally in 1937, the year of the last great Paris world fair.

Commissioned in 1676 by Louis XIV, the Hôtel des Invalides is the masterpiece of Jules Hardoin-Mansard, great-nephew of the illustrious François Mansard. Indeed the edifice is inspired by a design the great-uncle executed for the Chapelle des Bourbons at St-Denis which was never built. Originally intended as a hospital for the veterans of Louis XIV's wars, the Invalides today houses a museum, a hospital, a church and the mortal remains of French military leaders including, of course, those of Napoleon. Many consider it to be Paris' most magnificent landmark — admired and appreciated by visitors for generations.

The World Monuments Fund is honored to participate alongside the French government in the restoration and illumination of the Hôtel des Invalides, thereby ensuring that future visitors to the City of Light will once more enjoy the full splendor of Mansard's golden dome.

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Church Leaders Say Pretoria Promises To Free Detainees

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other church leaders said Thursday that they had obtained a promise from the government to release within two weeks a "substantial number" of political prisoners detained without trial.

The report came as black prisoners ended their 24-day hunger strike to demand that they either be formally charged or released.

Mr. Tutu, the Anglican archbishop and 1984 Nobel Peace laureate, said he did not know how many of the estimated 1,000 political detainees held under emergency regulations would be released, but he called on the nearly 300 hunger strikers in prisons across South Africa to break their fast.

Prisoners at Diepkloof Prison in Soweto and those hospitalized in Johannesburg ended their hunger strike, and other detainees around South Africa followed their lead. Through their lawyers they said they would reconsider their position in two weeks.

Priscilla Jana, a lawyer who met Wednesday with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to discuss the protest said she expected a lot of detainees to be released soon. Another lawyer, Kathleen Satchwell, said she expected half of them to be freed.

Police Brigadier Leon Mellet, a spokesman for Mr. Vlok, confirmed that all detentions were to be reviewed. He said that the law and order minister had decided to leave it to the churchmen to make public statements about the negotiations.

Archbishop Tutu said he did not want to characterize Mr. Vlok's assurance as a victory for the anti-apartheid movement. "It does give our people hope, however," he added. "It shows that success can also be achieved through negotiation, through nonviolent action."

In a joint statement, the religious leaders said that Mr. Vlok had agreed with them that the death of a hunger striker would have consequences "too ghastly to contemplate." He had said that he would give his urgent attention to each detainee, starting with those participating in the protest fast.

Medical authorities have said that about 20 detainees had been hospitalized, some of whom were being drip-fed with saline and glucose solution. Lawyers for the prisoners said some were approaching a stage at which they would suffer irreparable tissue damage as a result of starvation.

Another lawyer for the hunger strikers, Azar Cachalia, said his impression was that Mr. Vlok was sincere in his desire to find a way to free the detainees in a way that would not embarrass the government.

The government's apparently conciliatory move comes at a time when Pretoria has begun stepping up its reformist rhetoric, promising to review such basic statutes of apartheid as the rigid group rights code and the population classification system upon which racial separation is based.

It also comes as President Pieter W. Botha, a hard-liner on security matters, is convalescing after suffering a disabling stroke on Jan. 18.

Education Minister Frederik W. de Klerk replaced Mr. Botha as leader of the ruling National Party.

Mr. de Klerk, long regarded as a conservative within his party, said he would actively move closer toward recognizing individual rights as well as group rights.

Cedric Nunn/The Associated Press

Murphy Morobe, of the United Democratic Front anti-apartheid coalition, joins other black nationalist leaders in Johannesburg on Thursday in denouncing the activities of Winnie Mandela.

MANDELA: *Black Nationalists Call for Ostracism*

(Continued from Page 1)

bus and severely beaten by her bodyguards.

"Had Stompie and his three colleagues not been abducted by Mrs. Mandela's team, he would have been alive today," the democratic front and trade union leaders said.

A Johannesburg newspaper, The Sunday Star, reported unattributed allegations that Mrs. Mandela participated in the beating of Stompie Moekhetsi. It also said that Dr. Abubaker Asvat had examined the badly beaten teen-ager in Mrs. Mandela's home the day before he was shot to death in his clinic by two black gunmen.

Winnie Mandela has denied being involved in the abduction of Mr. Moekhetsi and the three other youths, saying they were taken to her home for safekeeping because they had been sexually abused at the church shelter. The three surviving youths and other shelter inmates denied her claim of sexual abuse.

The statement Thursday noted that Mrs. Mandela had suffered years of house arrests, detentions and police harassment while trying to raise two children singlehandedly, and had "always occupied a very special position in the hearts of our people."

"In recent years," it went on, "Mrs. Mandela's actions have increasingly led her into conflict with various sections of the oppressed people and with the mass democratic movement as a whole."

"Often her practices have violated the spirit and ethos of the democratic movement," the statement asserted.

Mr. Morobe said he did not believe that the groups' stance would place Mrs. Mandela personally in danger.

Japan Jittery At Reported U.S. Delay On FSX Plan

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Washington's reported postponement of a decision on whether to press ahead with helping Japan develop a new jet fighter has raised fears here that U.S. trade concerns will increasingly hinder defense and security cooperation, Japanese officials said Thursday.

They were reacting to reports that the decision on joint development of a plane, based on the F-16, for the Japan Self-Defense Force had been put off until at least March 10 under continuing congressional opposition to the project.

"We're very much concerned about this problem," said a Japanese official close to the negotiations. "The spillover effect from trade tensions is far more worrying than the immediate issue of the fighter project."

The New York Times, quoting administration sources and congressional aides, reported Thursday that the decision on the project had been postponed until March 10 in a compromise among government agencies.

The Commerce Department had sought a delay of 60 to 90 days. The State Department and the Pentagon, meanwhile, argued for a decision this month on the new fighter, which will be called FSX, or Fighter Support Experimental.

The March 10 deadline, The Times said, would allow President George Bush to address growing opposition to the project in the Senate and to meet a Japanese timetable for acting on the project's initial contracts. Japanese officials have said they must act by March 31, the end of the nation's fiscal year.

Japanese correspondents in Washington reported Thursday evening that the administration had decided to authorize a 60- to 90-day review of the joint agreement signed in November to build the FSX.

The decision to postpone, which was not officially confirmed, came in response to congressional pressure for a re-examination of the project's implications for national security and U.S. competitiveness in the defense and aerospace industries, the Japanese reports said.

Tokyo had no official comment on the reports; nor did Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, the chief Japanese contractor, which is to carry out 60 percent to 65 percent of the development and manufacturing.

Officials familiar with the FSX agreement said privately, however, that the agencies involved remained confident that Mr. Bush would prevent the project from falling victim to congressmen concerned primarily with the trade imbalance and U.S. competitiveness.

"The agreement was signed, the framework established," a government official said Thursday. "We're waiting for it to be implemented and we're pretty certain the administration will push it through."

One concern among industry executives is the appropriation of public funds for the project for the fiscal year that begins April 1. An extended U.S. review would make it impossible to incorporate funds into the budget currently being debated in the Japanese parliament.

The government has allocated about 10 billion yen ($1.26 billion) for development of the FSX over the next two fiscal years; Tokyo expects to spend 165 billion yen on the plane before it is completed.

Apart from the timing of the U.S. review, officials said there was increasing concern here about the future of U.S. defense and security cooperation, the first significant instance of which is the FSX.

As the two nations draw closer in these areas, officials on both sides have sought to distinguish them from other aspects of the bilateral relationship to avoid the volatility often associated with U.S.-Japan trade relations.

A breakdown in this arrangement, Japanese officials have warned, would complicate efforts to redefine Japan's security role in the Pacific and allow the nation to shoulder a greater share of the defense burden currently managed by the United States.

ASIAN TOPICS

Vietnamese Students Want Course Reform

Vietnam's usually placid university students are demanding that their courses in orthodox Marxism-Leninism be brought up to date to conform with current government policy, which encourages private initiative. The government has expressed interest in overhauling courses and even introducing classes in business administration. But so far few changes have materialized.

Reuters reported from Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, that students, in a show of defiance, had been holding informal meetings over the past two months to express their anger over an outdated curriculum.

"It just has to be made more appropriate to the present policies," said Huynh Tan Mam, an editor of Tuan Tin Thanh Nien youth newspaper and deputy head of the Vietnamese Students Association. "The country is changing. Faculties must be in touch with realities."

The protests jolted Vietnam's Communist government, which favors change. The minister of higher education, Tran Hong Quan, together with the Communist Party leader in Ho Chi Minh City, Vo Tran Chi, heard representatives of the city's 70,000 students argue their case. Student sources said the two officials promised that the curriculum would be updated and that universities would be given greater autonomy.

Around Asia

Nearly 30 percent of Hong Kong households have members who have residency rights in a foreign country or who intend to emigrate, according to a survey sponsored by the South China Morning Post. The British colony is to be returned to China within eight years. Many residents who have the skill or money to be accepted by foreign countries are emigrating because of fears about the future of Hong Kong under Chinese rule. The government estimates that 45,000 of Hong Kong's 5.5 million residents left or obtained foreign passports in 1988. Some analysts say the number is much higher.

Cambodia's Khmer Rouge forces are earning tens of thousands of dollars a week by selling passes to people who want to mine rubies in areas it controls inside Cambodia, The New York Times reports from the Thai side of the frontier. Several thousand Cambodians, Thais, Burmese and Laotians are paying the Khmer Rouge 1,000 Thai baht each, or about $40, to purchase passage along a narrow path strewn with land mines as well as a week's permission to dig. The Times said the Khmer Rouge could be making about $80,000 a week from the passes. The income is timely. China is expected to cut its aid as the Soviet-backed Vietnamese Army completes its withdrawal from Cambodia.

Cutting into line at a bus stop or into a ticket line at a subway or train station will shortly be punishable by a $5.75 fine in South Korea. Also on a list of punishable offenses issued by the National Assembly are displaying "visibly unpleasant living things," such as snakes or worms, for sale on the street and luring customers to buy "supernatural potions" by claiming they can cure and prevent illness.

Heavenly Golf In Upland Burma

Golf can be heaven at the Maymyo Golf Club in Burma's Shan Hills, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) east of Mandalay, Tom Heneghan of Reuters reports. Bring your own clubs and balls, though. The pro shop has few left, because of import restrictions. But local craftsmen can replace broken club heads so that they are almost as good as new.

At the 18-hole Maymyo course, laid out by the British a century ago, drives somehow never end up in the rough. Every shot lands in the best possible lie. If a ball does drop into a water hazard, the caddies in traditional Burmese longyis are ready to push through thorny underbrush or wade into murky ponds to bring the ball back into play.

Each hole has its own mali (gardener) employed full-time keeping tee and green in excellent condition. About all that has fallen into disuse is the rule that a ball must be played wherever it comes to rest. Mumbling about uneven fairways, caddies discreetly retrieve balls from the rough or a stand of eucalyptus trees and set them on grass tufts for the best possible lie. Reality can dawn slowly and at the moment of truth — "Did it really land here?" — the caddies remain studiously silent.

Fees are reasonable — 50 kyats ($8) a round and 25 kyats for a caddy.

Arthur Higbee

Western Authors Denounce Threat by Khomeini

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Western writers, intellectuals and politicians reacted with shock and anger Thursday to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's order to Moslems to kill Salman Rushdie and the publishers of his book "The Satanic Verses."

Although Mr. Rushdie's publisher in France, Christian Bourgois, fearing the wrath of 4 million Moslems in that country, said it would delay the issue of "The Satanic Verses" to protect its staff, plans went ahead to publish the book in Italy, and the U.S. publisher publicly declined to withdraw the book.

Viking Penguin, Mr. Rushdie's publisher in the United States, called off a promotional tour by the author but said it had no intention of halting the book's publication. In a statement, the publishing house said, "We reiterate that no offense was intended in the creation or publication of this work."

But it added, "It is also our unalterable position that freedom of speech, freedom to publish and freedom to read must be guaranteed internationally."

Following a bomb threat that caused the temporary evacuation of Viking Penguin headquarters in New York, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said it was taking threats against the publishers "very seriously."

In Italy, an employee of Arnoldo Mondadori Editore SpA said the publisher would go ahead next week with the release of 20,000 copies of "Satanic Verses." Iran's ambassador to the Vatican, Salman Ghaffari, told a television interviewer that he was ready himself to kill Mr. Rushdie. "Lucky for you that you aren't that writer," he said. "When the order is given and the object is close by, you must act."

The Iranian Embassy said it would ask Pope John Paul II to try to prevent publication of the book in Italy.

In New York, the PEN America Center, which represents 2,100 writers, editors and translators, condemned "in the strongest possible terms all limitations on freedom of expression, be it the banning of books, the burning of books and particularly the issuing of death threats against writers."

The Authors Guild said it was "appalled" by the threats against Mr. Rushdie and his publishers.

David J. Garrow, who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1987 for his biography of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., said that "for anyone to call for the banning of any book, never mind the elimination of an author, is a violation of the intellectual and democratic principles all authors should subscribe to."

Similar sentiments were expressed in Britain, where many writers rallied to the defense of Mr. Rushdie, who was reported to be hiding outside London under armed police guard.

Stuart Weir, publisher of the New Statesman magazine, called on the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to break the diplomatic ties with Iran that were reestablished in November.

Thirty-four members of Parliament of all parties signed a motion demanding protection of Mr. Rushdie's freedom of expression. A friend of the author, the filmmaker Hanif Kureishi, said Mr. Rushdie may be under threat of death for the rest of his life.

"I don't think he will ever be able to visit India and Pakistan again," he said. "These people are completely nutters," he added, meaning that they are mentally sick. Mr. Kureishi was acclaimed for his portrayal of Asian immigrants in "My Beautiful Launderette," but that also offended Moslems because of a scene in which a character, referring to Pakistan, declares, "Our country has been sodomized by the religion."

Mr. Kureishi was one a group of intellectuals that earlier visited Mrs. Thatcher to urge her to condemn Ayatollah Khomeini and his supporters. They said they joined in solidarity with Mr. Rushdie and the publishers "against state-incited terrorism and all other forms of intimidation."

The playwright Harold Pinter, another member of Mr. Rushdie's circle, said the Iranian death threats constituted an "intolerable and barbaric state of affairs."

Hirohito Rites Generate Vast Security Measures

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Concerned about possible terrorist attacks at the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, authorities are casting a security net over Tokyo that they say is the most extensive ever.

Policemen have been conducting door-to-door sweeps and random roadblocks since Hirohito died last month. During the funeral Feb. 24, large sections of the city will be closed to traffic, almost no cargo will move in or out of its airports and nearly 40,000 police will line the streets and patrol from a blimp.

Representatives of 151 countries, including President George Bush, are planning to attend the outdoor rites for Hirohito, making the event a security nightmare.

Hirohito died Jan. 7 after 62 years on the Chrysanthemum Throne. Radical groups opposed to the imperial system have since warned through leaflets that they would try to bomb or otherwise disrupt the funeral.

Already several incidents have been attributed to radicals, including the bombing of a Tokyo shrine dedicated to one of Japan's imperial-era military heros. No one was injured.

The police are particularly concerned about the Japanese Red Army, a Mideast-based group thought to be responsible for the 1987 bombing of a club in Naples that was frequented by U.S. servicemen. Five persons were killed.

Two other groups have threatened action against the funeral, the Revolutionary Labor Cooperative Front and the Chukakuha, which launched ineffectual rocket attacks on the 1986 financial summit meeting in Tokyo. The police this week arrested a member of the front who they say was carrying designs for a mortar shell that could be used in a rocket-launched attack.

Hirohito's funeral will be held under a tent in a fenced garden park; there will be a four-mile (6.5-kilometer) motorcade through downtown Tokyo beforehand. The park, Shinjuku Gyoen, has been closed to the public for weeks and is under 24-hour police guard.

The police have been conducting door-to-door checks of houses, apartments and other buildings within about a three-mile radius of the park, according to some reports because that was about the range of the homemade rockets fired at the financial summit.

They also have been stopping cars and trucks for checks at random roadblocks throughout Tokyo with increasing frequency.

The city will put 32,000 of its 40,000 police officers on the street on the day of the funeral, most of them along the procession route. An additional 6,000 police from outside Tokyo will be on hand.

The senior superintendent of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, Yasuhiro Chikaishi, said his officers will also provide security to foreign dignitaries.

Mr. Bush will travel with Secret Service agents, but they and other foreign security agents will not be allowed to carry guns because of Japan's strict gun-control laws, Mr. Chikaishi said.

The Transport Ministry has banned most cargo shipments into and out of Tokyo's two airports from Feb. 22-26. Checked luggage will be searched twice, and only ticketed passengers will be allowed into Haneda Airport on the city's bayfront.

The banning of all but medical and emergency supplies is expected to have a significant impact on daily life, since much of Tokyo's fresh produce, fish and flowers are imported by air. Some items will be brought in by truck.

Next week, the police also will begin patrolling the shore near Haneda and checking about 2,000 manholes around the airport in an effort to prevent sabotage of underground communication lines.

BOOK: *U.K. Says Threat Endangers Renewal of Ties*

(Continued from Page 1)

that force will be used to bring the criminal concerned to justice."

In Washington, the State Department said the United States was "appalled by the death threats issued against Salman Rushdie by Ayatollah Khomeini and by the subsequent offer of a reward for his murder."

In Islamabad on Thursday, a delegation of politicians and religious scholars submitted a memorandum to the U.S. ambassador, Robert Oakley, outlining their case against U.S. publication of Mr. Rushdie's book.

The memorandum was delivered by messenger to the U.S. center attacked on Sunday by a rock-throwing mob protesting against the novel. A version of the document was supposed to have been delivered at that time; instead violence escalated and five people were killed.

Calling the book "an exercise in scandalous vilifications," the memorandum says:

"The fact that this vicious book has been published and is being projected by the Western media is an affront not only to the Moslem conscience but to the good sense of the entire civilized world."

The statement concludes: "The anguish and the anger of the Moslem world deserves more sympathetic concern in the Western world if it realizes that friendship between peoples belonging to different cultures cannot be built merely on political expediency; it can be served only if there is an understanding of each others' values, and sympathy and respect for faith, religion and cultures of different communities."

According to Tehran Radio, monitored in Nicosia, $3 million has been added to the $1 million reward already being offered for the killing of Mr. Rushdie. The additional funds reportedly have been pledged by the hometown of the Iranian parliamentary speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani.

A news agency in Bombay reported that a caller identifying himself as a member of the Iranian Guards said British Airways planes flying to India would be under the threat of terrorist bombs until Mr. Rushdie was "taken out of his hiding." The Iranian consulate in Bombay reportedly dismissed the threat as "absurd and mischief-mongering," saying no one had ever heard of the group.

The British protest Thursday came after a meeting in Tehran between the British chargé d'affairs, Nicholas Browne, and senior Iranian diplomats. At the session Mr. Browne expressed London's "grave concern" at the Ayatollah Khomeini's threat and sought certain clarifications.

Mr. Browne's meeting was deemed "unsatisfactory" by the British government, and later in London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet approved the strong protest to the Iranian government.

Since the Iran-Iraq war, moderate Iranians have pushed for closer ties with the West to help rebuild their economy. As part of that process, Britain reopened its embassy in Tehran last December after eight years. There are three diplomats in the embassy; the intention, under an agreement reached last year, was to bring the diplomatic corps up to 16, exchanging ambassadors by May or June.

Experts in terrorism and former Iranian diplomats doubt that government protests or even economic sanctions will have any effect on the death sentence.

"Even if Mr. Rushdie were to publicly apologize for his book and stores were to stop selling it, the blasphemy has already been committed in the eyes of Islamic fundamentalists," said Ian Geldard, director of research for the Institute for the Study of Terrorism in London. "Khomeini is not going to withdraw his order, and Mr. Rushdie's life is in very great danger."

According to Mr. Geldard, groups of Iranian assassins are in Britain and have been active in the past, killing anti-Khomeini activists sporadically since 1981. These Iranian squads, known as "submarines," are teams of three to four well-equipped and highly trained professional killers.

Since canceling a planned book-promotion tour of the United States yesterday, the 41-year-old Mr. Rushdie has been under the protection of armed guards "somewhere in Britain," according to a spokesman for Viking Penguin, his publisher.

■ Arab World Is Silent

Arab countries observed a cautious silence Thursday on the death threat, Agence France-Presse reported from Nicosia.

Most newspapers in the region have not commented on the affair, printing news agency reports. In Egypt, a brief news item appeared on the inside page of one paper.

The Gulf states, despite their conservative line on religious matters, also continued to keep their distance.

Relations between the Arab world and Tehran have improved since the end of the Iran-Iraq war, analysts said, and intervention now could harm the process.

ISLAM: *Khomeini Maneuver Seen*

(Continued from Page 1)

and President Ali Khamenei. Some also put in this category the cleric chosen as the nation's future supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri.

The pragmatists have been promoting the policies of liberalization to the detriment of more conservative leaders such as the interior minister and the prime minister. It was not too surprising, therefore, that Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi jumped on the episode to declare a public day of mourning Wednesday in Iran, stirring up emotions.

Although Iranian officials interviewed Wednesday night insisted that the demonstration by 3,000 people in front of the British Embassy in Tehran Wednesday could not deteriorate into a takeover similar to the capture of the U.S. Embassy a decade ago, these events are bound, at the least, to freeze the improvement in Iran's relations with Western countries.

In addition, if Mr. Rushdie is harmed, the trend among Western countries toward restoring normal relations with Iran will almost certainly stop.

Wednesday night in France, for instance, the newspaper Le Monde denounced the ayatollah's call for the killing of Mr. Rushdie, saying that "too many of the old imam's opponents have already paid for his religious decrees with their lives."

France has been at the forefront of Western countries — along with West Germany, Italy and Spain — whose ranking diplomats visited Iran, advocating a reconciliation with Tehran after the end of the Gulf War.

But as a French diplomat pointed out in Tehran a few days ago, Ayatollah Khomeini has other cares these days, and worrying about Western public opinion is not at the top of his list of priorities.

Two other considerations may be behind the ayatollah's move, however.

One is a real concern that Islamic leaders should unite in opposition to what he has always felt is a latent desire to undermine Islam in both the West and the East. The other is the fear that the controversy over the book is pitting Moslem against Moslem.

By focusing the anger on Britain and the United States for allowing such a book to be published, some experts say, the ayatollah has deflected what threatened to become a fight between brethren.

Threat Boosts U.S. Sales Of 'The Satanic Verses'

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Sales of Salman Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses" are booming in the United States, boosted by the controversy over the book, the death threats against its author and bomb threats against its American publisher, booksellers say.

The threats have failed to deter bookstores from selling the book, if they have managed to obtain copies.

"Sales are incredible," said Brian Weese, general manager of Encore Books, a chain of 47 stores in mid-Atlantic states, several of which have sold out their stocks. The novel, published in Britain in September, has been available in the United States for several weeks.

"The fist-shaking is happening elsewhere, thank God," Mr. Weese said Thursday. "The ironic thing is that it's working against what Khomeini and others want to accomplish. It's piqued everyone's interest and sparked the sales, rather than forcing people to remove it and not sell it."

The book was doing well even before the controversy. Viking Penguin Inc. began a second printing last week, according to a company spokesman. The publisher has received at least nine bomb threats at its New York headquarters. The first print run was 50,000 copies.

"We're printing to meet demand," the spokesman said Thursday. He said that the $19.95 hardcover has reached five regional best-seller lists — in this week's Chicago Tribune and Boston Globe and next week's San Francisco Chronicle and The Washington Post.

AFGHAN: *As Rockets Fall, Kabul Asks for UN Help*

(Continued from Page 1)

what we call stockpiling" of weapons, Mr. Bush told reporters at the White House. "It would not be fair for lethal supplies to be left behind and then cut off the resistance."

Shelling and aerial bombardments around Jalalabad on the road between Kabul and Pakistan continued to drive refugees across the frontier.

In Kabul, one rocket killed three children when it landed outside a house in the western sector of Khair Khana, another killed three persons in a minibus south of the airport and a third took the life of a 3-year-old.

About 170 kilometers (105 miles) to the south in Ghazni city, rebel rockets killed six persons, Kabul radio said in a report monitored in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Foreign Ministry officials blamed the attacks on the guerrillas, who for the first time in nine years are facing a Marxist administration that is no longer backed up by Soviet troops.

Mr. Wakil said he had asked the United Nations to establish frontier posts to stop arms shipments which he said were a violation by Pakistan of the UN-mediated agreement under which Soviet forces left Afghanistan.

The foreign minister said that Afghanistan had asked the UN Good Office Mission to Afghanistan and Pakistan to set up outposts near six towns along the border.

The UN agency monitors compliance with the Geneva accords that paved the way for the Soviet withdrawal.

The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, said he was considering the Afghan government's request. But he said at a news conference at the United Nations the decision was up to the Security Council.

Mr. Wakil also asserted that Western nations that opposed Marxist government in Kabul were blocking airlifts of food into the capital, which is facing severe shortages. Complicated maneuvering continued among rebel groups trying to form an interim government to replace that of the Afghan leader, Major General Najib. In Pakistan, a leading moderate party, the Afghan National Liberation Front, ended its boycott of a gathering that Western governments are hoping will unite the anti-Marxist forces.

Sibghatullah Mujaddidi, the leader of the Afghan National Liberation Front, said in an interview that the proposal of a fundamentalist interim government under Ahmad Shah was one factor that had led the front to end its boycott of the meeting.

Delegates called to approve an interim government that mujahidin rebels hope will take power following the departure of Soviet troops backing Kabul, said that moderates had been urging the front to end its boycott.

On the diplomatic front, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Yuli M. Vorontsov, met Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India in New Delhi on the possibility of including the pro-Moscow People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in a broad-based Kabul government.

(Reuters, AP)

CRASH: *Bomb in Radio*

(Continued from Page 1)

Allan McArtor, said in Montreal that new rules being imposed by the aviation agency would not prohibit carrying computers, radios, televisions, cameras, stereos and the like onto aircraft. But he said that passengers carrying them or putting them in checked baggage could expect extensive searches of the equipment, interrogations, and other security measures.

The new standards will take several months to write, Mr. Skinner said.

The rules are expected to govern such items as the access by maintenance workers to aircraft, the inspection of checked and carry-on luggage, the ability of courier services to place packages on international flights, and the training of security workers.

The council agreed to pursue a coordinated program of research into new ways of detecting explosive devices, and to provide technical and financial support to less affluent nations so that they can meet the same standards.

BUSINESS PROFILE
IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE SATURDAY
INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORIES OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE — WORLDWIDE

"I'M TRYING TO LEARN MR. WILSON HOW TO TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHIP AND DALE."

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENEMY COUGH VIABLE DEVICE
Answer: Why Dracula died of a broken heart — HE HAD LOVED IN "VEIN"

(Answers tomorrow)

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

❑ Dancing Woody Allen
❑ Rafelson in Kenya
❑ Arts Guide

The frills of the ancien régime were swept away by the French Revolution.

Fashion and Social Change: The March of Revolution

by Suzy Menkes

PARIS — On the side wall of the small but illuminating show of costumes from France's revolutionary era is an engraving of Marie-Antoinette as history recognizes her: Powdery hair piled high; powder blue dress lavishly decorated with lace; swags of pearls and feather trimmings; the silhouette as rigid and formal as the court she represented.

A few feet away is another vision of the period — a simple chiffon dress, lightly sprigged with vine leaves, the fabric falling in natural folds. It is dated 1789 — the very year that the frills and furbelows of the *ancien régime* were to be swept away by revolution.

It proves that fashion, with its acute antennae to social change, had already turned away from the excess of luxury and decoration — even before the angry mob bore down on Versailles. That historical event is illustrated in this exhibition at the Musée de la Mode et du Costume, at the Palais Galliera, by an engraving that shows the contrast between the drab clothes of the angry women peasants and the luscious costumes on display.

The final judgment on "Modes et Révolutions" (Fashions and Revolutions) must be that the *ancien régime* had all the best clothes. The exhibition opens with pale decorative dresses in an enchanted summer garden. The background of trellises and bay trees recalls the delicate landscapes of Watteau and Fragonard, or perhaps the gardens of the Palais-Royal, where Louis XVI's court was in perpetual promenade and aristocratic strollers would show off their finery.

THIS fashion crescendo of the rococo is orchestrated in light colors and sweet designs — bone white silk embellished with trailing flowers, garlands, swags of bows, and even — in the case of a delicious 1780 dress that opens the exhibition — exquisitely hand-painted paper medallions inserted among wheat-sheaf embroideries.

An equally exceptional piece is a man's embroidered vest, with cameo inserts of the heads of Voltaire and Rousseau.

The elaboration and artifice of men's clothes is remarkable: the decorative frock coats, their lines, like the women's dresses, cut away to give the impression of *déshabillé*. Fancy vests, patterned gloves and intricate enameled buttons all suggest a pampered elegance.

Although the court costumes were destroyed during the Revolution, a grand central scene re-creates the ornate splendor of Louis XVI's court, when the styles were ossified in the fashions of an earlier era.

The exhibition shows the changing silhouette of 18th-century women's dress, which was blown from full skirts to ballooning gowns and then deflated into the high-waisted empire chemise.

By 1780, the relatively simple full-skirted *robe à l'anglaise* coexisted with the *robe à la polonaise* — its panniered skirt parting like curtains to reveal an even more elaborate underskirt. Engravings and watercolors show how these clothes were worn — breasts swelling out of low décolletés and alabaster-white shoulders rising from a cloud of chiffon. A lace fichu, attributed to Marie-Antoinette, is so fine you might imagine that a spider had mated with a silkworm to achieve such delicate tracery.

"Accessories are very important to the period," says Catherine Join-Dieterle, curator of the museum, pointing out a set of six painted buttons depicting the puffed up and wildly decorated hairstyles of the period. Jewels in the show include the *châtelaines* that dangled from the waist, and cut-steel jewelry.

Accessories also speak the story of the Revolution. Luxury and craftsmanship are endemic to French fashion, and the work of the *ancien régime's couturière* Rose Bertin (and the part her costly creations played in the unpopularity of the queen) is discussed in the comprehensive catalogue.

THE artisans put their needles to new ideas. A *réticule* that before the Revolution might have been smothered with flower embroidery is now traced with *liberté, égalité, fraternité* slogans. A black felt cap is embroidered with a Sans-culottes in his signature striped pants.

"It is characteristic of fashion during the period of the Revolution, that it had to say something," says Join-Dieterle.

This politicization of fashion is most striking and startling in the magnificent set of period fans, which were used, like posters in our time, to shout their cause. On the side of the monarchy, there are scenes of martyrs or magic lantern profiles of the royal family.

Revolutionary zeal produces the storming of the Bastille, the mob at Versailles and "Liberty" between tricolor borders and flags.

The bloody struggle itself — and the Sans-culottes and peasant fashions — do not really appear in the exhibition, where a string of tricolor ropes, looking alarmingly like a scaffold, if not the guillotine, lead us from the old to the new.

A small cartoon expresses the fashion story: A frock-coated gentleman and lady in bouffant and beribboned cinderella gown come face to face with the Empire drapes.

The Neoclassical style that emerged from the revolutionary turbulence is becalmed as a sea of cotton muslin. The exhibition closes with the Empire dresses of the Empress Joséphine. These soft gowns are as different as can be imagined from the frivolity of Marie-Antoinette. The bodice is small, the waist high, the skirt loosely draped, the flowers, fresh ferns and lily of the valley, rather than floribunda blooms.

But do these dresses constitute a fashion revolution? The Neoclassical flowered from the seeds of change sewed in a pre-revolutionary era. Although it is not in this exhibition, the portrait of Marie-Antoinette "en chemise," painted by Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun in 1783,

Continued on page 8

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

The Complete Mahler

■ The presentation of the complete symphonies and songs of Gustav Mahler began this week and will continue to May 10 in a series of 22 concerts at the Théâtre du Châtelet. The next in the series Feb. 27 brings the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Charles Dutoit with the Symphony No. 1 and Gwyneth Jones and Thomas Hampson as soloists in 12 of the "Knaben Wunderhorn" songs. Aside from the symphonies and songs, musical events include Mahler's reconstitution of Weber's three-act opera "Die Drei Pintos" (March 23, in concert form), Mahler's version of Schumann's Symphony No. 1 (March 31) and a composite Bach suite of Mahler's arrangement (May 10). On March 10, the program includes "Todtenfeier," the original version of the first movement of the composer's Symphony No. 2, "Six Early Songs" in Luciano Berio's orchestration, and the world premiere of a symphony by Hans Rott, a classmate and friend of Mahler in Vienna who died at 26 in 1884; these comprise the program of the Cincinnati Philharmonic of the University of Cincinnati College-Conservatory of Music under Gerhard Samuel. The program includes two exhibitions organized by the Bibliothèque Musicale Gustav Mahler and Henry-Louis de la Grange. There is also an international colloquium on the Seventh Symphony March 9-11 at the University of Paris-Sorbonne.

TOKYO

Ruscha at Contemporary Art Museum

■ Edward Ruscha gained fame in the 1960s for such Pop photographic projects as "Nine Swimming Pools" and "Twenty-Six Gasoline Stations." As noted in the catalogue to a show of his work, through March 12 at the Museum of Contemporary Art, he has been called Pop, New Wave and Deconstructivist. But he is always very Los Angeles. These canvases — acrylic "word paintings" against grainy, ghostly fields — are no more lyrical or painterly than anything else he has done. But Ruscha's appeal is as a tease, a devil. Anyone who can combine the words "Crime!" "Fuel!" "Women!" and "Lumber!" on the same canvas deserves a chance to provoke laughter, protest, thought — or all three. *(Patrick L. Smith)*

COLOGNE

Ponnelle Honored

■ Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, the stage director and designer who died last August, will be honored during the remainder of this season by the Cologne Municipal Opera with the cyclic presentation of the seven Mozart operas that Ponnelle staged for the company. The series opens Feb. 26 with "Idomeneo," with a cast headed by Ann Murray, Inga Nielsen, Suzanne Murphy and Josef Protschka, and will continue to June 29. The other works are "The Abduction From the Seraglio," "The Marriage of Figaro," "Don Giovanni," "Cosi fan tutte," "La Clemenza di Tito" and "The Magic Flute." Musical direction of the works is in the hands of Sir John Pritchard and Georg Fischer.

For decades Sorabji forbade unauthorized performances of his long and difficult works.

Musician Who 'Banned' Himself

by Michael Field

THE HAGUE — The death of Kaikhosru Shapurji Sorabji on Oct. 15 provoked a spate of newspaper obituaries recalling the eccentricities of this legendary but largely ignored composer and critic, born in England in 1892.

His father was a wealthy Parsi businessman from Bombay, his mother a Sicilian opera singer. Though his parents named him, incongruously, Leon Dudley, it infuriated him to be called English or British "for no better reason than that I happened to have been born in this country. Is a kitten born in a dog kennel a puppy, I ask you?" Nor did he want association with India, "that beastly place." He identified himself with his father's ancestors and took Parsi names.

For half a century, Sorabji forbade unauthorized performances of his works. Many of these are for the piano and include some of the longest in the history of music. All are of excruciating technical difficulty. His compositions for orchestra, which include symphonies and piano concertos, are on the same huge scale. Few have been heard.

As the late Percy Scholes said, justly, in his "Oxford Companion to Music," the works deny "approach to all but the most perfectly equipped performers." More controversially, Scholes added that Sorabji's music "repels all but the most perceptive and persevering listeners."

In later years, Sorabji permitted a few exceptional pianists to "revive" his "Opus Clavicembalisticum," the daunting 3½-hour work of which he himself gave the first performance in 1930 and whose subsequent "massacre" by an incompetent performer led to the notorious veto.

A prophet without much honor in the land of his birth, where a producer for the British

Continued on page 9

Wind Orchestra Rules the Waves

by Mike Zwerin

WE'VE been celebrating impressive three-figure anniversaries lately but this one takes the cake. In May, The American Waterways Wind Orchestra boards its seaworthy stage — a boat, the Point Counterpoint II — for the first leg of a four-year "Ocean Blue Odyssey" consisting of free quay-side concerts from Cork to New York by way of Leningrad, Tripoli and Lagos to commemorate the bicentennial of the French Revolution, the centennial of the establishment of Ellis Island, the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage and the 150th birthday of the Van Ommeren shipping line.

Robert Boudreau is described in the ensemble's brochure as "orchestra founder, maestro, teacher, music editor, farmer, indefatigable advocate, showman and dreamer of big dreams."

Boudreau was educated at Boston University, Juilliard and (as a Fulbright scholar) the Paris Conservatory. He played trumpet with the Edwin Franco Goldman band in Central Park in New York and with the Metropolitan Opera. Then, teaching at Pittsburgh's Duquesne University, he went to work realizing "an outrageous idea for making music. I wanted to build an orchestra of woodwind, brass and percussion players, commission the music it would play and take the ensemble on the road for appearances in concert halls around the country."

"I grew up as a chicken farmer in Massachusetts," he continued. "After that everything else seems normal. The close relationship you have with other musicians in an orchestra is an exciting experience. There's nothing like it. You can't have a relationship like that with chickens. But don't misunderstand me. Chickens are very special. It's been a pleasure to know them."

The brochure might have added stand-up comic.

"Waterways" became part of the orchestra's name in 1957, when the Pittsburgh Foundation offered a subsidy for it to perform along America's neglected riverfronts. Cofinanced by Duquesne and Henry J. (57

Continued on page 8

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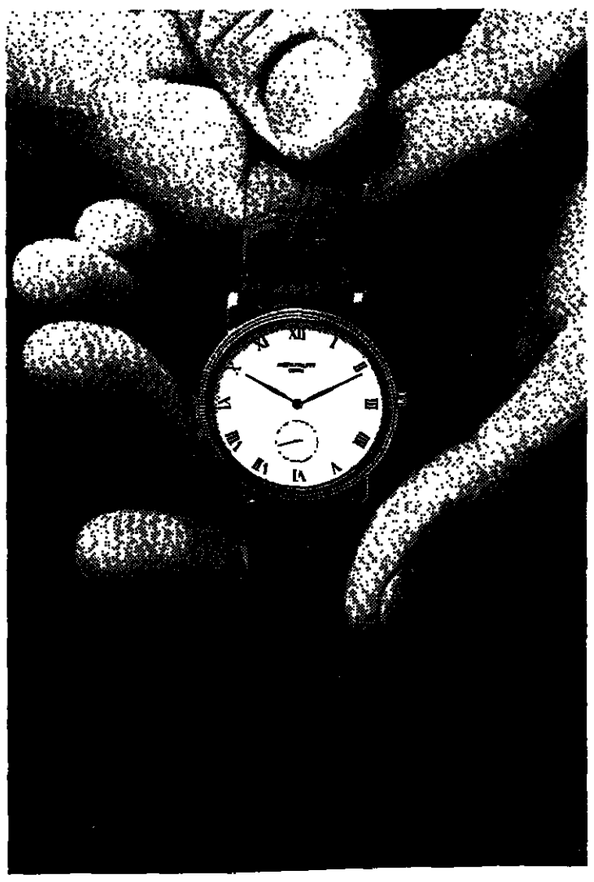

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WEEKEND

Fashion, Politics

Continued from page 7

sent shock waves through the court circle. It was ostensibly criticized as an outfit inappropriate for a queen. Metaphorically, the soft, natural dress cracked open the rigid carapace of majesty.

The exhibition could have made much more of the post-revolutionary fashions, the freedom they brought to the woman's body after centuries of corsets, and the development of the transparent *Les incroyables* dresses. The Palais Galliera had expected this fashion period to be covered in another exhibition (now canceled) at the Musée des Arts de la Mode — a museum that seems to have lost its way since its foundation in 1986.

"Modes et Révolutions" (until May 7) concludes with some fine clothes and accessories. There are doeskin gloves with delicate tracery of classical columns. The fancy pink tulle costume of 1811, with its silver embroidery, recalls the lavish splendors of the royal court. A ledger detailing the cost of the Empress Joséphine's wardrobe also proves that *plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose*, for Joséphine spent like a queen.

For the scholar and fashion historian, and indeed the public, there is much in "Modes et Révolutions" to wonder at and pore over — more in its detail than in its general analysis.

An enigma remains. Was changing fashion a precursor of revolution, or its inevitable consequence? Which came first — the fluid muslin dresses or the melting resolve of the *ancien régime*? Did the Sansculottes precede the mob? Did Marie-Antoinette dress as a milkmaid out of don't-care frivolity — or because she was searching for an alternative to artifice?

Was it a profound fashion revolution — or a revolution that was echoed by changing modes? ■

"Modes et Révolutions, L'Evolution de la mode et du costume de 1780-1804," at the Palais Galliera, 10, avenue Pierre-1er-de-Serbie, 16th arrondissement, Paris.

Frivolity and decorative excess were epitomized by Marie-Antoinette in court dress.

Dancing Woody Allen

by Sasha Anawalt

LOS ANGELES — Picture this and try not to laugh: A soulful ballerina enters onstage from her yellow stucco tract house.

In the distance, a curved portion of freeway overhangs a fairground, where her lover guzzles a bottle of Air Wick.

Death and romance suffuse the air.

The Los Angeles Chamber Ballet is in rehearsal for the world premiere of a Woody Allen ballet, "Dmitri."

Allen, the filmmaker, is nowhere to be found at rehearsals, but he has given his blessing to the ballet company to adapt his libretto, "Dmitri," from his "Guide to Some of the Lesser Ballets," originally published in 1972 in The New Yorker magazine and later reprinted in his book "Without Feathers."

The 20-minute "Dmitri," choreographed by Stanley Holden, had its debut Thursday at the Japan America Theater in Los Angeles, the very city that Allen ridiculed in his 1977 romantic comedy "Annie Hall," when noting that its only cultural advantage as a place to live is "you can make a right turn on a red light."

The story of "Dmitri" takes swipes at a number of ballet classics, most significantly Fokine's "Petrushka," with a few jabs at "Giselle."

In six swift paragraphs, a sawdust-filled puppet wins the heart of a ballerina who is also pursued by a student, who daily delivers a mixed green salad to her doorstep.

VICTORIA Koenig and Raiford Rogers, co-directors of the ballet company, conveniently forgot Allen's caustic criticism of Los Angeles when they approached Allen several months ago for his permission to make "Dmitri" their own. And, similarly, Allen seems to have overlooked the past.

"Woody Allen was so great about the whole thing," said Koenig, who danced with the Feld Ballet before co-founding the Los Angeles company in 1981.

"Essentially," Koenig said, "he told us that nobody had been insane enough to ask for his 'Dmitri' scenario before, and nobody would be insane enough in the future. But to go ahead, as long as we underplay his name. My cue was when he said 'insane.' I knew then this ballet was for us."

The libretto for 'Dimitri' takes a swipe at a number of classics.

Over the years, her company has developed a reputation in Los Angeles for its unwavering pursuit of a repertory of original ballets with a distinctly postmodern, serious feel.

The company's small size — a nucleus of a dozen dancers, hence the word chamber in the title — precludes it from a typical regional ballet syndrome of presenting almost nothing but Balanchine, a smattering of experimental work and "The Nutcracker."

The company's size exerts healthy pressure on Koenig and Rogers to come up with new ideas for ballets that suit their dancers, some of whom are expatriates of the Joffrey Ballet and American Ballet Theatre.

In the instance of "Dmitri," the idea was first broached to them by the actress Paula Prentiss, who has known Allen since her role in his 1965 film "What's New, Pussycat?"

Prentiss also studies ballet with Koenig and was able through her connections to initiate the company's contact with Allen and convince him of the troupe's artistic integrity.

"I told him this company was willing to take risks," Prentiss said. "A little urging by a personal friend helped."

Koenig and Rogers have in the past turned to other implausible literary sources, including Antoine de Saint-Exupery's "Little Prince" and "Orpheus" from Ovid's "Metamorphoses."

What gives these works a singular character, however, is not only their narrative form but the fact that both are collaborations.

Koenig and Rogers have a flair for attracting young and rising talent, integrating notable Los Angeles painters and composers with choreographers already associated with the ballet company.

For "Dmitri" they turned immediately to Holden, remembered for his brilliant wit as a character dancer in London's Royal Ballet during the 1960s but a choreographer still relatively untried.

Holden recently reprised his travesti role as Widow Simone in Sir Frederick Ashton's "Fille Mal Gardée" for the Joffrey Ballet.

He lives in Los Angeles, where he moved in 1969 and established a ballet school.

Holden gives the Los Angeles company rent-free rehearsal space and challenges its directors to find humorous stories for him to choreograph.

WHEN handed "Dmitri," Holden initially feared he might have stuck his neck out too far.

"Translating Woody Allen's text into steps and gestures is a terrific challenge," he said. "But I want to see good, classical dancing."

He said the approach he is taking — with 17 dancers — "is to be straightforward and allow Woody's story line to do most of the amusing."

Holden has found the firm ground on which he and Allen meet, namely the extreme silliness of classic plots when you look at them head-on. Sailors, gypsies and even Holden himself in a cameo appearance as a female Drosselmeyer figure from "The Nutcracker" are part of the choreographer's vision for "Dmitri."

The design elements are crucial to "Dmitri" and, as in the past with "The Little Prince" and "Orpheus," Mark Stock is responsible for the scenery. Stock, whose works are in the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, the Brooklyn Museum and the National Gallery of Art in Washington, remembered Allen's dim view of Los Angeles cultural life and, finding the opportunity for irony irresistible, made the ballerina's house a yellow stucco suburban home complete with rooftop television antenna. He also interjected a freeway on the canvas backdrop.

Whether people outside of Los Angeles will have a chance to see "Dmitri" is uncertain. The Los Angeles company is only beginning to tour with its distinctive repertory out of state. In Los Angeles, where indigenous ballet companies have a history of collapsing, "you have to build slowly," Rogers said, adding, "which is what we've done."

"And now major, national booking firms are considering us," he continued. We're not doing a Woody Allen ballet just for attention. 'Dmitri' sort of fell in our lap. It was a natural for us, given our background of choreographing from bizarre texts. Though some people, when I tell them we're doing a Woody Allen ballet, raise a brow and ask, 'Well, can he dance?' " ■

Sasha Anawalt, the former dance critic of The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, wrote this for The New York Times.

Stanley Holden, at rehearsal for "Dmitri."

Wind Orchestra

Continued from page 7

varieties) Heinz Jr., the first concerts were played from the deck of a derelict coal barge on the banks of the Allegheny River.

Every summer, the 50-piece ensemble — a symphony orchestra without strings — has navigated from Pittsburgh (home base) to places like Puerto Rico, Stillwater, Sheboygan, Palm Beach and Paducah on rivers with such names as Chattahoochee, Cape Fear, Palachicola and Bayou Blue — on all five Great Lakes, intracoastal waterways too numerous to mention, along the East Coast of North America, in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. This is its first voyage on the waterways of Europe.

Earlier this month, Boudreau and his wife, Kathleen, who are licensed master and mate, moved their silver, low-slung vessel from Rotterdam to Dordrecht, where it will be serviced and outfitted before beginning the tour with a performance for the Van Ommenen birthday party in return for the company's friendly price for transporting it across the Atlantic.

Boudreau is a great believer in what he calls the "two Cs — commerce and culture, one pays for the other." Murphy's Brewery will sponsor the concert in Cork, Waterford Glass in Waterford, the Enso Gutzeit company in Helsinki and so on. A July 8 concert on the Seine will be part of the Paris "America Day" festivities for the celebration of the French bicentennial. During its stay of several days in Paris, PPG Industries of Pittsburgh and Morgan Stanley & Co. will sponsor other bicentennial performances of the orchestra.

While the orchestra's promo material contains exclamatives like "the most historic voyage ever undertaken in the name of culture," in person Boudreau expressed humble astonishment about the people he had met.

"Duke Ellington was such a gentleman, such a gentle person," he recalled. "He talked about writing for us, but somehow he never did. I took my mother to one of the religious concerts at St. Johns Church in New York. Ellington had met her only once, in Pittsburgh years before, but he came up to her in the church and said: 'How are you Rose?' "

ALTHOUGH he had no introduction, Boudreau called on Hector Villa-Lobos in the Essex House in New York and the Brazilian composer agreed to compose something for the orchestra. Ned Rorem wrote a "Symphonia For Winds" in 1957, his first commissioned work.

Colin McPhee and Robert Russell Bennett fulfilled commissions. J.J. Johnson wrote a piece featuring six trombones, Oliver Nelson wrote a saxophone concerto. Boudreau's 350 commissions constitute almost the entire body of work for wind orchestra.

Architect Louis Kahn designed Point Counterpoint II for the Statue of Liberty centennial celebration in 1986. It is the orchestra's third boat, the first to be self-propelled. Straight-faced, Boudreau explained: "It was too tiring for the musicians having to paddle after each concert." (Actually, the previous boats were pushed by tugs.)

Powered by three 250-horsepower outboard motors, it is 195 feet (60 meters) long and 38 feet wide, cruises at nine knots and has traveled more than 200,000 nautical miles.

It is a floating arts center with a gallery and a small theater. A retractible acoustic shell rises on hydraulic lifts over a 75-foot-wide stage. "It's like the Roxy Theatre," Boudreau exclaimed, referring to the Manhattan landmark. "Remember how marvelous it was when the orchestra rose up from the pit? Well, this is the same thing, only the roof rises up."

He had gone to Philadelphia to meet Kahn on the recommendation of a society woman in Pittsburgh. "Being a chicken farmer, I didn't know who he was," Boudreau said. "But we got along fine. The first thing he did for us was design a float for the orchestra to use on the Thames River in 1960. We used to walk around London eating fish and chips together in the good old days when you ate them out of newspapers.

This is the orchestra's first voyage on the waterways of Europe.

" 'How much will this cost?' I asked him. We had never discussed money. His reply was one I have remembered many times: 'First comes the dream, then the concept. Then we worry about the cost.' He believed in my dream for a floating arts center so much that, incredibly, he never billed me."

Point Counterpoint II is the orchestra's first vessel with passenger quarters. Previously, everybody met the boat by bus. The musicians and the technicians still do. Boudreau and his wife and most of their six children live on board during the season. Boudreau hired professional pilots until a certain Captain Fred Bopp, who had just steered up the Erie Canal, received a frantic call from Mrs. Bopp back in Providence, who said the bank was about to foreclose and he'd better get down there fast. Boudreau took the wheel from then on. One of his first trips as master was to Puerto Rico, an itinerary he describes as "a cinch. Just go down the Ohio 1,000 miles and hang a left on the Mississippi."

THE musicians are young professionals recruited through auditions around the world. They are paid a "stipend" plus room and board. They always lodge in the homes of local families, if possible one with somebody who plays the same instrument. The orchestra's permanent staff of five (the total budget, including boat maintenance and running costs, is $2.5 million a year) networks with local authorities and volunteer organizations. Each musician plays in chamber groups within the orchestra and they hold concerts in nursing homes, schools and backyards. "Our business is making music friendly and making friends for music," Boudreau said. "It works both ways."

Leningrad authorities told the orchestra that it would be the first foreign group of any kind to be lodged in private homes in the city. "You can imagine the puzzled stares when we stated that as one of our conditions," Boudreau said. Asked about the stop in Libya, he said: "Why not? I'm going to give Colonel Gadhafi my baton to conduct the Star Spangled Banner."

In the winter of 1991, Point Counterpoint II leaves Barcelona, goes down the west coast of Africa to Nigeria and then crosses the Atlantic under its own power to celebrate the Columbus trip in Puerto Rico in April, afterward heading for the Ellis Island anniversary in New York in July. "Any excuse for a party," Boudreau said with a laugh.

"We're going to be a kind of Noah's Ark in New York," he added. "We will invite two people who have worked with us in each country we visited to be on our vessel — two Frenchmen, two Russians, two Dutchmen, et cetera. This is our way of telling them, 'Your forefathers came here to help make the United States what it is. We'd like you to be part of the celebration." ■

Mate and master, Kathleen and Robert Boudreau.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 934.541). To Feb. 26: Prague Around 1600: The court of Hapsburg emperor Rudolf II illustrated by over 400 works of art and scientific instruments.

Künstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To Feb. 26: Gold of the Scythians: 170 objects, half of which are in gold, from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. Included are jewelry, arms, vessels, the oldest dating from the 3d millennium B.C.

ENGLAND

London

Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Apr. 9: The Last Romantics, illustrates English art from Edward Burne-Jones (1833-1898) to Stanley Spencer (1898-1959) in over 350 works, painting, sculpture, drawing and print work.

British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). To Feb. 26: "Treasures for the Nation: Conserving Our Heritage," art, antiques and engineering masterpieces acquired under the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To Apr. 16: Leonardo da Vinci: Artist, Scientist, Engineer: 129 drawings by Leonardo including portraits, architectural and engineering designs, and 13 models, among them a flying machine of his design.

To Apr. 16: La France: Images of Woman and Ideas of Nation 1789-1989, displays drawings, paintings, sculpture and photographs by about 100 artists, among them Ingres, Delacroix, Daumier, Rodin, Picasso.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Apr. 9: Italian Art in the 20th Century, the most significant movements in Italian art since 1900, illustrated by the work of 45 artists including Boccioni, Balla, Severini, De Chirico, Morandi, Modigliani, Mario Merz and Lucio Fontana.

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). To Mar. 27: J.M.W. Turner: The Second Decade, drawings and watercolors from the period 1800-1810.

Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel: 377.01.07). To Apr. 23: Joan Miro, Paintings and Drawings 1929-41: on view are over 90 works.

FRANCE

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Mar. 27: Jean Tinguely: a retrospective of the Swiss artist's work of the past 30 years displays over 200 sculptures, including recent works.

Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 47.03.81.26). To Mar. 5: Gauguin and the Pont-Aven School: engravings and other prints by principal Pont-Aven artists, Emile Bernard, Paul Serusier, Maxime Maufra and others.

Grand Palais (tel: 42.89.54.00). To Apr. 20: Paul Gauguin: a retrospective of over 280 works from museums and collections worldwide includes paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture and ceramics.

Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 42.34.25.95). To Apr. 23: Gallo-Roman Silver Treasures, gathers 250 pieces from European collections (70 from the British Museum) including vases and utensils, mirrors, jewelry, figurines.

Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To Feb. 19: Over 200 works from the collection of the Petit Palais by artists associated with the Symbolist movement.

G. Reni's "Hercules on the pyre," in Frankfurt show.

Musée d'Orsay (tel: 45.49.48.14). To Jan. 23: Paul-Emile Miot: photographs of Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands from 1889-70.

Musée des Antiquités Nationale, Saint-Germain-en-Laye (tel: 34.51.53.65). To Apr. 30: A loan show of bronze age objects representing among the earliest examples of gold jewelry, from Bulgarian archaeological finds along the Black Sea.

WEST GERMANY

Bonn

Städtisches Kunstmuseum (tel: 77.36.86). To Apr. 2: Max Ernst: 200 examples of the artist's book illustrations and prints from the collection of the Kunstmuseum.

Berlin

Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). To Apr. 2: A loan show of over 150 examples of the photography of William Henry Fox Talbot from the Fox Talbot Museum in Wiltshire.

To Mar. 19: Sixty Modern Masterworks from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Peggy Guggenheim collection in Venice. Includes works by Braque, Max Ernst, Chagall, Modigliani.

Cologne

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79). To Mar. 27: Allegory to Realism: Gothic Painting and Sculpture in Cologne, 1300 to 1550. Includes 13th- and 14th- century sculpture and painting of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Frankfurt

Kunsthalle Schirn (tel: 15.45.0). To Feb. 26: "Guido Reni and Europe": 42 paintings and 65 drawings by Reni and paintings and prints by his artistic heirs of the 17th and 18th centuries. Represented are 45 artists including Cantarini, Guercino, Ribera, Murillo, Zurbaran, Ingres, David, Van Dyck.

Munich

Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51). To Feb. 26: The Biedermeier period, 1815 to 1835, illustrated in some 500 exhibits including paintings, sculpture, silver, glassware, furniture and textiles. To Feb. 19: West African Art from the Barbier-Mueller collection, Geneva; on view are 200 objects including ritual masks and statues.

Neue Pinakothek (tel: 23.80.50). To Mar. 5: French art of the 19th century from the museum of applied arts in Budapest: 50 paintings, watercolors and drawings.

Tubingen

Kunsthalle (6.14.44). To Apr. 16: The Berggruen Klee collection: paintings and watercolors by Paul Klee.

ITALY

Florence

Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40). To Apr. 30: Splendors of Semiprecious Stones, Court Art in the Florence of the Grand Dukes: on view are mosaics, furniture and other objects from Florence's semi-precious stone workshop, the Opificio delle Pietre Dure, founded 1588.

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Mar. 12: "Avantguardia Russa" Russian art from private collections in Leningard and Moscow: 127 paintings plus posters and chinaware from the period 1904-34.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Bridgestone Museum (tel: 563.02.41). To Feb. 26. 95 woodblock prints by Brueghel the Elder, the first Brueghel exhibition in Japan for 17 years.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81). To Feb. 26: Van Gogh and Millet: displays the influence of the Barbizon school painter Jean-François Millet (1814-1875) on Van Gogh in 80 works.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne

Fondation de L'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). To Mar. 12: Art from Belgian museums in Liege; 100 works spanning the period 1860 to 1960 including Belgian artists Delvaux, Magritte, Ensor, Alfred Stevens.

Zurich

To Mar. 5: The Sketchbooks of Picasso: the artist's sketchbooks 1906 to 1965 are represented by 250 sketches, drawings, watercolors, personal notations.

"Liberté de la Presse," from Revolution in Print at The New York Public Library.

UNITED STATES

New York

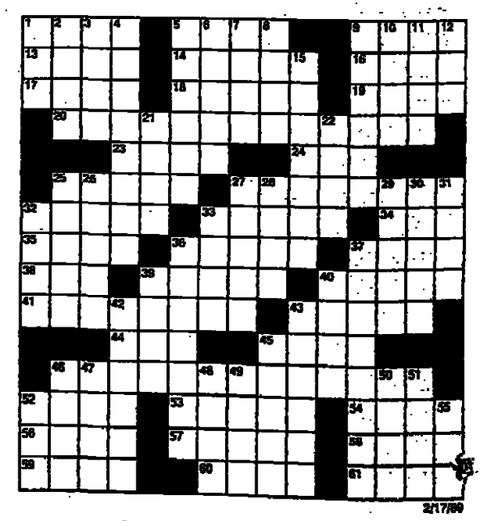
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50). To May 2: Warhol: A Retrospective, includes over 300 works, the majority from the early and mid 1960s, accompanied by a program of the artist's films.

New York Public Library (tel: 221.76.76). Feb. 18-Apr. 29: Revolution in Print: France 1789, explores the influence on the French Revolution of the freeing of the presses. On view is a range of 18th c. printed material, engravings, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, playing cards and paper currency as well as printing presses and tools.

WHAT'S HAPPENING ON THE LONDON STAGE? READ SHERIDAN MORLEY WEDNESDAY IN THE IHT'S ARTS & LEISURE SECTION

ACROSS

1 Stylish
5 Hooked nail
9 Organ knob
13 Amneris's rival
14 Fenced
16 Fanon
17 Stare
18 Very, to Verdi
19 "To —— and a bone . . .": Kipling
20 Dieter's hope
23 Neb. Siouan
24 Ship's course
25 Ploy against Troy
27 What a dieter must avoid
32 Prettiest girl at the ball
33 Port in Uruguay
34 Con's sentence
35 Ares' sister
36 Las ——, Cuban province
37 Othello's ensign
38 Drivers' gp.
39 Abalone
40 Group of eight
41 See 27 Across
43 Moslem prince
44 Frequently, to Poe
45 Actor Baldwin
46 Successful dieter's rewards
52 Rent
53 Upper crust
54 French waters
56 Dies ——
57 Stair part
58 Soprano Gluck
59 Trapper's trophy
60 L'Égée et La Méditerranée
61 Track event



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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E	Y	R	E		R	E	I	N	A		G	E	R	E
P	E	T	R	I	F	I	E	D	F	O	R	E	S	T
E	S	S	E	N			D	E	F	L	A	T	E	S
		A	D	E	S		D	I	A	N				
D	S	C		I	M	A	M		A	N	I	M	A	L
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B	R	I	D	A	L	V	E	I	L	F	A	L	L	S
T	O	R	O			O	T	T	E	R		T	E	T
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N	E	Y			S	L	E	E	K		N	A	N	A

DOWN

1 Deerstalker, e.g.
2 Sped
3 Pierre's notion
4 See 27 Across
5 Floral bract
6 Former title for a Turkish official
7 Besides
8 Unheeding
9 Bogyman
10 Caustic
11 Red-fleshed fish
12 Identify
15 Codfies
21 Craze
22 Division word
25 Caravansary
26 Sacro's joiner
27 Made with cloth sections
28 Winged
29 Incensed.
30 Impatiently longing
31 Recognize
32 Policeman, in CB lingo
33 Japanese wrestling
36 Harness-racing horse
37 See 27 Across
39 Switch positions
40 Sacred Chinese mountain
42 A vespid
43 "—— Tune," 1941 hit song
45 Succeeding
46 Tunnel
47 Russian river
48 Worthless
49 French river
50 Asimov product
51 Scottish philosopher
52 Cant
55 Carved totem pole

"I'M TRYING TO LEARN MR. WILSON HOW TO TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHIP AND DALE."

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENEMY COUGH VIABLE DEVICE
Answer: Why Dracula died of a broken heart — HE HAD LOVED IN "VEIN"

(Answers tomorrow)

WEEKEND

On the Paris Boards: 'Cats' to Spy Dramas

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Theaters are experiencing an onrush of premieres, with 16 attractions opening in the past two weeks.

The French version of the musical "Cats" started its previews Tuesday and "Le Tour du Monde en 80 jours" ("Around the World in 80 Days"), Jérôme Savary's spectacle for "Holiday On Ice" (at the Palais des Sports), opens Feb. 23.

John Osborne's "A Patriot for Me" (here called "Un bon patriote"), which traces the footsteps of Alfred Redl, a colonel in charge of espionage on Emperor Franz-Josef's Austro-Hungarian high command who sold military information to Russian agents on the eve of World War I, is at the Odéon.

Osborne's chronicling of Redl's career runs for three and a half hours. Pol Quentin's French adaptation is loyal to the letter, but *severe editing would have benefited its action* for its exposition is extremely languid and repetitious.

The correspondance of a spy with Russian agents had been intercepted, but the spy had not been identified. He received payments mailed to a box in Vienna's central post office and detectives were appointed to watch the box. They had a long wait but one day to their astonishment Redl, the chief of the secret service, opened the box. He was arrested and escorted to a hotel and locked alone in a room. On the table in the room was a loaded revolver. The game was up. He blew his brains out.

A brilliant performance by Jean-Pierre Bouvier as Redl illuminates with striking vitality and versatility the long evening.

Among the roles: Colonel Redl, Nijinsky and Chopin; and an ice spectacle coming up.

Isabelle Huppert returned to the stage after a lengthy sojourn in movieland to be the restless wife of a Siberian landowner, circa 1840, in Bernard Murat's stylish revival of "Un mois à la campagne" ("A Month in the Country") at the Edouard VII.

She looks like a Jane Austen heroine in her period costume. She does the climatic duel with her protégé for the affections of her little son's tutor with angry force, but she is unable to realize Turgenev's Natalia Petrovna before us as Alla Nazimova, then 50, did in the original Theatre Guild presentation. Huppert lacks the training for the role. She is *unable to convey the seething passion that* motivates the troubled Natalia. François Mathouret as the *platonic suitor*, Charles Mayer as the disputed tutor and Claude Evrard as the jolly district doctor provide sturdy support.

Victor Lanoux has written a new comedy "La Ritournelle" (The Refrain) at the Théâtre Antoine-Simone Berriau for the wistful pantomimic clown, Sim, giving him a great deal to say in a transvestite role in which he *pretends to be a 90-year-old grandmother of* failing memory.

Sim is amusing at times, but like most female impersonation, the joke wears too thin when stretched to fill a two-hour theater session.

To commemorate the death of Eugène Labiche in 1888 the Comédie Française is reviving his diverting comedy about provincials visiting Paris, "La Cagnotte" (The Kitty) with Catherine Samie as a maiden lady *awaiting thrilling adventures and with* Yves Gasc as the guide of the tour.

Nijinsky, were he still alive, would be 100 years old this year. So Pierre Hoden has devised a one man show, "Il dit qu'il est Nijinsky," in which the dancer converses with the off-stage voices of Nijinsky *père* and Serge Diaghilev, the impresario, and attempts some of the Nijinsky's ballets. It is to be seen at the Petite Salle of the Renaud-Barrault Théâter.

Chopin, who died 150 years ago, is being honored in "Frédéric Chopin ou le malheur de l'idéal" at the Théatre Gaîté Montparnasse. Philippe Etesse, as Chopin, relates his love affairs and woes between interludes of Erik Berchot at the piano, rendering selections of Chopin's music.

Though F. Scott Fitzgerald's centenary is still seven years away, homage to his legend is being paid with a café-theater diversion at the Hôtel Lutetia. Henri Deus impersonates the author and Sylvie Ollivier (who has *prepared the libretto*) is Zelda. The couple discuss themselves, their marriage and their ambitions as Eric Gemsa plays the popular songs of the 1920s until they lure him away from the keyboard to join them in their frolicking and drunken soul-searching. Fitted into a cabaret entertainment known as "*Le Dernier quart de lune*" (*The Last Quarter* of the Moon), it has some novelty and sparkle. It takes place in the ballroom of the Hotel Lutetia nightly at 8:45, except Mondays.

IT is the 350th anniversary of Racine's birth this year, but Jean-Luc Boutté's presentation of "Britannicus" (at the Comédie Française) is more of a memorial service than a celebration. In ink-black robes *on a stage so dimly lit that the action is* obscured, its principals cast a funereal gloom. Mourning does not become this play of ancient Rome.

Richard Fontana, as the youthful Nero, shows insight in his development of the role, playing its beginning with frantic fits and starts and later exposing the monster of legend intoxicated with the poison of power, the *while Françoise Seigner as Agrippine wails* over her son's fall from grace. Racine's gorgeous lyric verse illuminates the scenic darkness as far as possible but the mise-en-scène of the tragedy is something to be heard rather than seen.

Laurent Terzieff, an actor of distinction, has his own company and with his entourage is acting the sly madman of Pirandello's "Henri IV" (at the Théâtre de l'Atelier) to thunderous applause.

Two new plays merit attention. "La Première tête" (The First Head) at the Comédie de Paris, the initial try at playwriting by a 23-year-old scholar, Antoine Rault, is a tant compact portrait of Louis XVI. It shows the king at his favorite hobby, toying with locks and keys, in his study on the day the Bastille falls. This contribution of a novice dramatist has interesting comments to make and is *neatly composed*, a comedy-drama with glints of gallows humor. Gérard Caillaud enacts the doomed monarch with *winning* gusto and an occasional dash of touching pathos.

"Entre nous soit dit," the French adaptation of Alan Ayckbourn's "Just Between Us" at the Théâtre de la Bruyère, reproduces, with rewarding results, the London hit about a set of middle-class folk involved with marital mix-ups. It builds a bit too slowly, but rises to an *hilarious climax, skipping from polite* comedy to farce and even skirting burlesque. Attica Guedj's translation and Stephen Meldegg's staging retains the tone, temper and dry humor of the original. The casting, too, is expert with Jean-Luc Moreau as a jolly ne'er-do-well, with Michèle Simonnet as his dithering wife, Yvonne Clech as his problem mother, Henri Garcin as an uptight older man, an *excellent sample of smooth cartooning*, and with Guedj as the latter's shrewish mate who sets her cap for the innocent ne'er-do-well.

Quest for the Source of the Nile, on Film

by Jane Perlez

NAIROBI — Under a withering African sun that scorches the pale green acacia trees and tawny earth in the Ngong Hills not far from here, Bob Rafelson, a multicolored wool cap protecting his head, is directing two actors dressed in tattered Victorian garb.

One is on crutches; the other appears quite spry. Both are sweltering in heavy coats and gaiters as they say farewell to each other.

This is to be a moving, intimate scene in "Mountains of the Moon," an out-of-the-mold movie for Rafelson ("Five Easy Pieces," "The King of Marvin Gardens") about the extraordinary 1854 expedition of the English explorers Richard Burton and John Speke.

The two men went in search of the source of the Nile, a mystery that transfixed Victorian English society and propelled the two explorers *to their physical limits*.

AFTER eight weeks of filming in Kenya, the cast and crew have endured heat of 43 degrees centigrade (110 Fahrenheit) on the rocky shores of Lake Turkana in the northern reaches of the country, the cramped Arab quarters of Lamu Island just off the coast and the relative calm of the plains around the *Athi River*.

Here in the Ngong Hills, an African village of impressive proportions has been constructed out of papyrus and steel (probably the only African huts to have girders) to resemble the court of a Bugandan king.

In reality, this village of 55 huts and dozens of granaries was in Uganda, not far from Lake Victoria, but for location ease the filmmakers *preferred Kenya*.

It was from there that Speke took leave of the sick Burton and found the shore of Lake Victoria.

He returned in several weeks to tell Burton that he had discovered the prize: the source of the mighty Nile.

Movies set in Africa have been vogue for a while now, but none have tackled the 19th century heroics of the white explorers who opened up the continent to the colonial era depicted in "Out of Africa" and "White Mischief."

For Rafelson, "Mountains of the Moon" (the incurably romantic name given to the mountains that an ancient geographer be*lieved fed lakes thought* to be the source of the Nile) has been a long-brewing project.

This movie, he *said, is the first that en*ables him to mix his personal avocation of adventure with his professional work of film making.

He has sought out exotic places since he was a teen-ager, he said during an interview on the set, and some years ago he covered Burton and Speke's trek from the Kenyan coast to Lake Victoria.

UNLIKE the explorers, he used *some* travel options other than his legs, including light plane and camel.

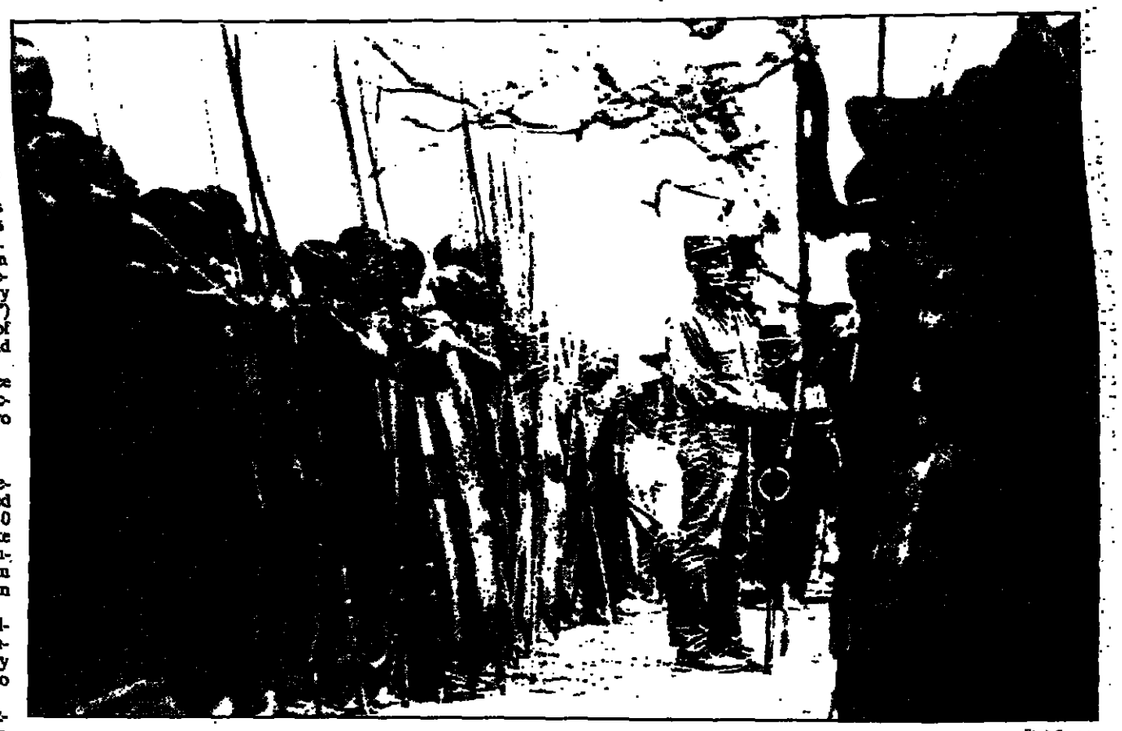
"I was utterly possessed with the idea of doing something more akin to the other side of me, adventure and travel," he said.

"I've known about Burton for years and years," he said. "Fritz Lang came to America and made good films. So why should I be afraid to make films about England and Africa? I said to myself, 'Go and do it'."

Rafelson said he was not just fashioning a tale of derring-do. The African landscape and a few cut-and-thrust scenes — Burton escapes attack from a lion when Speke shoots it — will provide a backdrop for the story of the relationship between two very different men.

*Interlaced will be the love story in En*gland between Burton and his wife, Isabel, and the dramatic death — in England — of Speke.

Burton was a skilled linguist, fascinated by the customs of the African tribes. Speke was an active outdoorsman, a great hunter, a man driven by his pursuit of the Nile's source.



Frank Connor

The filmmaker in the Ngong Hills of Kenya with some of the Masai warriors who served as extras.

The events of the two men's lives are well documented — the journals of their exploration were read avidly in English Victorian society.

The source of the Nile was considered to be the greatest geographical secret since the discovery of America.

But their writings did not reveal much about their psychological motivation or their relationship with each other.

This is what fascinates Rafelson.

Burton was a complete genius and reprobate, Rafelson said.

"He just had this insatiable curiosity to see and learn," he said. "He knew 27 languages and 109 dialects. In my view he was the world's first anthropologist. For him these *trips were not about getting to a destination.* For Speke, the trip was about getting to the destination."

In some parts of the film, Rafelson inserts small cameo scenes from his own travels in Africa with David Allen, a former game hunter and now a pilot for safaris.

Allen had some of Speke's attributes; Rafelson was closer to Burton.

"I always wanted to go to the village; David wanted to hunt," Rafelson said with a chuckle.

Speke joined Burton after leaving the British Army in India and traveling to Africa to hunt game.

Much more than Burton, he cared about the fame and fortune that would come his way if he returned having solved the puzzle *of where the Nile started*.

After taking his side journey to Lake Victoria without Burton and coming back claiming the lake was the source (but with no scientific evidence to support his claim), Speke promised that he would not divulge the discovery in England until Burton joined him there.

Speke broke the promise and, encouraged by a wily publisher, betrayed his *companion* by announcing his discovery as soon as he set foot back home. He became instantly famous.

SOME years later, in what was billed as the verbal duel of the decade, the two men were invited to present their views to a *distinguished audience of the Royal* Geographical Society.

Burton was to argue that there was no evidence that Speke had found the Nile; Speke planned to stand by his conviction.

As Burton was delivering his paper, an announcement was made that Speke had just died in a shooting accident.

Did Speke commit suicide?

"In my view, Speke committed suicide as an act of bravery," Rafelson said. "The reports in the papers at the time called the suicide an act of murder; most accused Burton metaphorically. But Burton wept at the Royal Geographical Society.

"I don't think necessarily suicide is an act of cowardice," he said. "If you confront your own morality and make a statement that what I did was *wrong, then the only* existential thing is to punish yourself."

The Victorian pomp of the climactic debate, together with other London scenes, will make up about 40 percent of the film, a striking contrast to the wilds of East Africa.

To play the protagonists, Rafelson *thought about Mel Gibson* for one role, but found he was not available.

While Rafelson is a great admirer of Robert Redford, he did not think an American playing an aristocratic Englishman in "Out of Africa" worked.

So he decided he wanted English actors and settled on two virtual unknowns.

Patrick Bergin, like Burton, whom he plays, is Irish and the star of "Act of Betrayal," a recent mini-series about an Irish Republican Army informer.

Iain Glen, a Scotsman who plays Speke, was in the West End production of Tom Stoppard's "Hapgood" early last year and appeared in "Gorillas in the Mist" as the American researcher accused of murdering the conservationist Dian Fossey.

To play Burton's wife, Rafelson chose Fiona Shaw, who at times bears a striking resemblance to Meryl Streep and who had been wowing London's West End this season as Sophocles' Electra. ■

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An Eccentric Composer

Continued from page 7

*Broadcasting Corporation recently pro*nounced "Opus Clavicembalisticum" to be "unplayable," Sorabji will be remembered in the Netherlands on Feb. 26 in a special concert, with commentaries and taped interviews to be broadcast by Dutch radio.

The Dutch connection was forged by Geoffrey Douglas Madge, senior lecturer in piano at the Royal Conservatory in The Hague. Madge, an Australian who learned about Sorabji from his piano teacher (a pupil of Busoni), bet his friends that he could learn "Opus Clavicembalisticum" within a year and played some of it at his final examination at Adelaide in 1959.

He gave the first public performance of the work in 50 years at Utrecht in June 1982. *This was recorded and issued on four LPs by* Keytone of The Hague. Madge has also played the complete work in Chicago and Bonn (1983) and Montreal (1984). He gave the first French performance of "OC," as he calls it, at the Opéra Comique during the 1988 Festival d'Automne in Paris.

The Dutch memorial broadcast will include first performances of Sorabji's first and last works: "Habanera" (1916) and "Passeggiata Arlecchinesca" (1982), a 25-minute piece written especially for Madge when Sorabji was 90.

Sorabji lived in seclusion as his house, The Eye, at Corfe Castle in Dorset. He protected his privacy with a variety of signs declaring visitors unwelcome. One reputedly read: "Roman Catholic nuns in full habit may enter without appointment."

After Sorabji heard and admired Madge's London broadcast of works by Alkan and Busoni, his favorite predecessors in pianistic complexity, he invited him to come and play "OC" privately to him. It was the beginning of a friendship that made Madge the most authentic interpreter of Sorabji's music today, a guide to a long inaccessible territory, a kind of musical Tibet.

"Opus Clavicembalisticum" is a three-headed hydra of proliferating counterpoint, meditative melody and coruscating virtuosity. When Sorabji offered it in the 1930s to Harvey Grace, editor of the London Musical Times and a keyboard performer of no mean talent, with the peremptory order "Play it!" Grace exclaimed, "I'm not an octopus!"

The five-section Part One, a 48-minute aperitif developed from a simple unison introit, contains two of the four complex fugues that whirl like nebulae in a universe deriving from Bach, Liszt, Busoni, Szymanowsky and *curiously foreshadowing Olivier* Messiaen and Iannis Xenakis 15 years before their time.

Part Two has a Theme and 49 variations followed by a four-minute cadenza and a

Marcel Loermans

Geoffrey Douglas Madge

three-subject fugue; Part Three (which lasts more than 90 minutes) *contains* a Passacaglia with 81 variations and and a Four-*Subject Fugue*.

The 248-page score is a bewildering welter of notes sometimes spread out "for clarity" over six or seven staves. It is unplayable by all except the very few who, according to Sorabji, possess not just an exceptionally brilliant but, like Madge, a "transcendental" technique.

The composer admitted that it "nearly killed" him when *he first performed it at* Glasgow in 1930. His only worry was that it might kill Madge. He reckoned without the Australian's stamina and insight. (In the United States, "O.C." has also been played by Michael Habermann.)

"Opus Clavicembalisticum" was composed in about two months, Sorabji told Madge. "It was all in my mind, everything was ready and I just had to to write it down as quickly as I could," he said.

Madge compared this with the old Chinese Taoist way of painting: the creation in the mind of the whole work before actually putting it on paper.

"Sorabji *said* the piece was really a ritual," Madge said. "Playing it successfully depends on the concentration you build and develop. Of course you need the technique. If you *have to worry about the technique, you can* never perform it. This applies to any composer, I guess. In this case the difficulty is absolutely so stupendous that if you think any moment of the technique, then forget it, because it doesn't work. I don't think about it ever. All I do is concentrate in an incredibly strong way."

Sorabji had told him to think of it as "a song" and to play it *through to the end with* this in mind. "I concentrate before the performance and it becomes somehow complete," Madge said. "I have the feeling that's how he composed it. It came out of the same sort of idea. I think that's how he helped me also to perform it. That's my own belief, though I have never spoken about that to anyone. But I think that's for sure."

Because Sorabji "banned" his own music, Madge said, "he lost the potential of having performance practice of his work, which was disastrous. After all, you discover how to play a composer's works by playing them."

Besides pioneering Sorabji, Madge has sought "punishment" in the most demanding works of the piano repertoire — Lizst's "Transcendental Studies," Busoni (whose complete piano works he has recorded for Philips), Alkan, Boulez, Xenakis, Stockhausen and Barraqué, among others.

Madge is now recording the 53 Godowsky transcriptions of the Chopin studies for the French company Danté. He feels that, since he has this "transcendental" technique, he should use it while he can. Godowsky *had* stylistic influence on Sorabji, as did Busoni.

But, despite the conscious parallels with Busoni in the structure of "Opus Clavicembalisticum," Sorabji is no imitator. Madge thinks that it will take some time before his work is considered important — perhaps 20 years. ■

. Michael Field, former Paris bureau chief of the Daily Telegraph of London, studied composition and was briefly a music critic.

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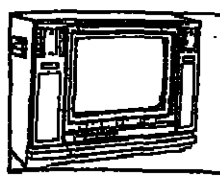
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WALL STREET WATCH

Morgan Stanley Resumes Program Trading Policy

By ANISE C. WALLACE

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Morgan Stanley & Co., the Wall Street firm that spurred four of its competitors to suspend program trading for their own accounts last year, is resuming the controversial practice. In an announcement Wednesday, Morgan said it was resuming the use of stock index arbitrage in managing the firm's capital "when market conditions are normal."

The company also said that it would refrain from using the strategy during undefined periods of "market stress."

A spokeswoman for Kidder, Peabody & Co. said that firm's policy was under review and that a decision would be made soon.

A spokeswoman for PaineWebber Inc. said her firm was not using the strategy for its own capital but "continues to look at it on a regular basis." A Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. spokesman said that his firm had made no change in its policy.

> **'Industry solutions and reduced volatility permit an increase in confidence in the equity market.'**

Stock index arbitrage involves the simultaneous purchase or sale of stock index futures contracts and the opposite operation in the underlying stocks in an index such as the Standard & Poor's 500.

Almost a year ago, program trading galvanized a chorus of outraged critics from Wall Street to Washington who suspected that it contributed to the severity of the stock market market collapse in 1987 and continued to be a source of market volatility.

Under all this pressure, Morgan Stanley said on May 10, 1988, that it was voluntarily suspending stock index arbitrage trades for its own account. Within hours, Kidder; Bear, Stearns & Co.; Salomon Brothers Inc., and PaineWebber followed suit. Several other firms had already stopped the practice.

The new Morgan Stanley announcement comes at a time when the firm is preparing for what officials there believe is the onset of a "dealer" market in stocks.

In dealer markets, like the bond market, for instance, investors pay for securities on a "net" basis without negotiating the price and the commission. Firms that can trade large blocks of stocks and hedge them with futures will dominate such market.

IN A REPORT to clients last week, Morgan Stanley said, "In our opinion, the industry is headed definitively toward increasing 'dealerization.'"

One corporate official who had been critical of Morgan Stanley program trading last year was Maurice R. Greenberg, chief executive of American International Group Inc., a large insurance company, who threatened to stop doing business with it and other firms that engaged in proprietary trading.

Wednesday, when informed that Morgan Stanley was resuming program trading for its own account, Mr. Greenberg said he would review the practice and "take whatever action is best for our company." He added that he had not changed his opinion, saying that any Wall Street financial firm that conducted index arbitrage for its own account "does a great many companies a disservice."

Morgan said it was resuming the practice because "joint industry solutions and the significant reduction in market volatility since Oct. 19, 1987, have permitted an increase in confidence in the U.S. equity market."

Despite last year's voluntary suspension by the firms for their own accounts, stock index arbitrage trades for customers climbed as a percentage of overall trading volume.

In December, such trades totaled 12.6 percent of average daily volume, according to the New York Stock Exchange, the highest percentage for the six months the exchange has been tracking the trades, a spokeswoman said.

Building Rises 8% In U.S.

Northeast Leads January Increase

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Housing construction climbed 8 percent in January, the biggest monthly gain in nearly a year, the government said Thursday, partly attributing the rise to unusually warm weather in the Northeast.

The Commerce Department said construction of homes and apartments was started at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.69 million units last month, up from 1.57 million in December.

The gain followed a revised 0.1 percent rise in December and a 2.3 percent increase in November.

It was the biggest monthly jump since an 8.6 percent increase in February 1988, and was the highest level of activity since March 1987, when construction took place at an annual rate of 1.72 million units.

In 1988, housing construction dropped 8.2 percent, to its lowest level in six years. But analysts said the industry remained healthy despite a moderate slowdown.

Building activity is expected to decline again this year as mortgage rates continue to rise, economic expansion slows and demand for housing falls.

Single-family homes were built in January at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.2 million units, the highest since September 1987, when the rate was 1.23 million units. January's figure was up 7.1 percent from the previous month.

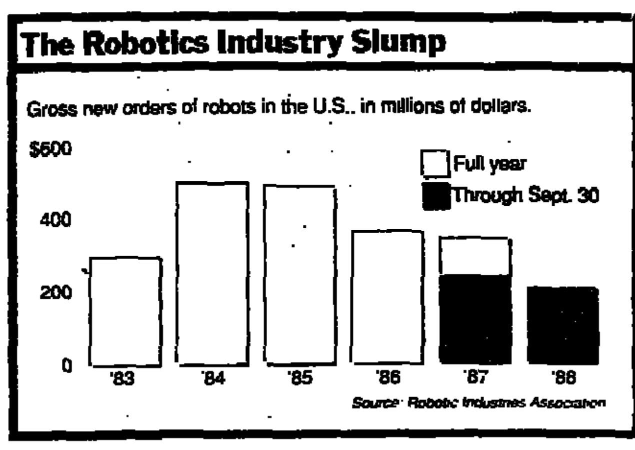
Apartment construction, a volatile category, was up 10.1 percent to 490,000 units, after a 3.7 percent gain in December.

The strength in new construction was concentrated in the Northeast, where housing starts shot up 51.8 percent, to 296,000 units.

They rose 4.4 percent in the West, to 449,000 units, and 3.0 percent in the South, to 616,000 units.

But housing starts were down 3.8 percent in the Midwest, to 332,000 units.

Housing permits, an indicator of future housing activity, were down 2.7 percent, to a rate of 1.52 million units, after rising 3.3 percent in December. (AP, UPI)



The New York Times

A robot made by Transitions Research that carries dinner trays is to be tested as a nurse's aide.

Miscast Robots May Get New Role

Industry Tries Turn Toward Growing Service Sector

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — The robotics industry, whose sales have been in the doldrums for the last three years, is nearing the day when applications in the service sector of the economy will free it from dependence on industrial users.

Instead of putting machines on automobile assembly lines and other factory floors, robotics proponents are talking about devices that will do such things as provide help to nurses in hospitals or assist the handicapped.

"There is a lot of opportunity in the service area, which is where 75 percent of the work is," said Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics and founder of a trade association for companies interested in service robots. "We see applications in fast food, hospitals, commercial cleaning and support for aged, infirm people."

In 1961, Mr. Engelberger's former company, Unimation Inc., installed the first industrial robot in the United States. He sold Unimation to Westinghouse Electric Corp. in 1983.

Now, reflecting shifting trends in the industry, he is back in business with a company called Transitions Research Inc. and is developing a mobile robot intended to work as a nurse's aide.

Such robots are a marked shift from those built early in this decade when the industrial robotics industry was on a roll. The industry sold $550 million worth of machines a year then and was forecasting annual sales of $2 billion by the end of the decade.

Then came the discovery that a robot could not simply replace a factory worker, that the machines sometimes caused as many problems as they solved. The robot fell from grace.

Last year, the U.S. portion of the industry sold less than $300 million of the machines, while it is estimated that Japanese manufacturers sold another $60 million to $80 million worth.

> **Robotics proponents are talking about devices that will do such things as help nurses in hospitals or assist the handicapped.**

There is "an opportunity for 5 to 10 percent growth" in 1989, said John J. O'Hara, president of the Robotic Industries Association. Mr. O'Hara, also vice chairman of Asea Brown Boveri Inc., the large Swedish-Swiss industrial concern that makes robots, considers this only modest growth, compared with the industry's early days.

Some industry analysts have an even bleaker sales outlook.

"We are forecasting a compound growth rate of 4 percent through 1992," said David Penning, an automation specialist at Dataquest Inc. "With a 4 percent inflation rate, which we also forecast, that means no real growth at all."

Unlike the relatively simple robot arms that went into automobile plants, the new machines incorporate such advanced technology as vision systems, tactile sensing and voice recognition. These attributes allow a robot to roam the corridors of a hospital or office building without following a predetermined track or bumping into objects.

The robot being developed by Mr. Engelberger, called Helpmate, is intended to ease the nurses' workload by performing such duties as delivering medicines and meals.

Walter K. Wiesel, whose Prab Robots Inc. specializes in large materials-handling robots, has taken a different approach with a new company, Prab Command Inc.

It produces a system intended to allow a person without the use of arms or legs to function in an office. The system includes a personal computer, a robot arm and normal office equipment.

It is controlled by voice command, with the user controlling the system by speaking selected words into a microphone.

With thousands of disabled people drawing lifelong payments from corporations and insurers, Mr. Wiesel argued that the system — which costs

See ROBOTS, Page 16

Ford Profit Sets Industry Record At $5.3 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. said Thursday that its net income rose 15.2 percent in 1988, to a U.S. car industry record of $5.3 billion, largely boosted by the strength of its foreign operations.

It was the third straight year that Ford has had record net income, and the increase came despite a slight decline in U.S. car-making profits. In 1987, the automaker earned $4.6 billion.

Ford's improvement last year eclipsed the previous industry high, reported earlier this week by General Motors Corp.

On Tuesday, GM reported net income of $4.86 billion for 1988, setting an industry record and surpassing its previous earnings peak of $4.5 billion in 1984.

Ford's sales rose to $92.4 billion in 1988, up 15.6 percent from $79.9 billion in 1987.

In the fourth quarter, Ford earned $1.16 billion, or $2.42 a share, up 24.5 percent from its 1987 fourth-quarter results of $932 million, or $1.87 a share. Sales for the quarter rose to $23.9 billion, up 13.8 percent from $21.0 billion.

Ford said its overseas operations earned a record $2.1 billion in 1988, up from $1 billion in 1987. But its U.S. car profits fell to $2.5 billion from $2.75 billion.

Earnings also declined at its financial services unit, which had a net profit of $691 million, down from $857 million in 1987.

Ford's 1988 net income for both the final quarter and year were in the middle of the range estimated by car industry analysts.

The carmaker said its international operations were boosted by record industry volume in Europe and higher operating efficiencies.

It said earnings also rose in the Asia-Pacific region, reflecting strong industry volume and lower marketing costs, as well as in Latin America.

Ford said its U.S. car profits declined because of higher product and marketing costs, as well as a less favorable product mix.

But in 1988 Ford saw its share of the U.S. car market increase to 21.7 percent, the highest for the carmaker in 10 years and up 1.5 percentage points from 1987.

Ford said earnings on total car operations, domestic and international, were $4.6 billion in 1988 on sales of $82.2 billion, compared with income of $3.76 billion on sales of $71.8 billion in 1987.

In January, the board of directors announced a 25 percent increase in the dividend, from 60 cents to 75 cents a share.

Ford shares on the New York Stock Exchange fell 37.5 cents on Thursday, ending the session at $53.75.

Analysts said Ford met their expectations for the fourth quarter and even did slightly better than anticipated.

The reported net income for last year of $10.96 a share compared with expectations of about $10.50 to $11 a share.

David Healy of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. said Ford's U.S. profit had lagged all year and that he was not surprised by the year-end decline, citing price competition and inflation.

Douglas Laughlin of Bear, Stearns & Co. said he was optimistic about Ford's U.S. profit potential in 1989.

"I think North American profitability will improve this year, due to incrementally higher capacity and better recovery of cost through price and efficiency gains," he said.

Mr. Laughlin said he was impressed with Ford's operating profit in 1988 and said it more than balanced the decline in earnings by its financial services unit.

He added that the company still needed to broaden the contribution of its financial area.

In the third quarter, Ford discontinued the previous version of its Thunderbird and Cougar midsized cars and only began building replacements for them late in the fourth quarter.

In releasing the earnings, the chairman of Ford, Donald E. Petersen, repeated the company's pledge to spend in excess of the $19 billion spent in 1984-88 on capital improvements in the next five years.

Some analysts have questioned the level of spending for the size of the company, saying it could be a drain on cash flow. (Reuters, UPI)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Feb. 16*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.085	3.6845	1.1288	0.3315	0.1544 *	—	5.385 *	1.2292	1.6465 *
Brussels(a)	38.71	68.4525	20.9625	6.1575	2.8685 *	18.574	—	24.699	0.3058
Frankfurt	1.846	3.265	—	0.2938	0.137 *	0.886	4.77 *	1.178	1.459 *
London (b)	1.768	—	3.2595	11.8975	2,384.50	3.6793	68.41	2.7663	223.14
Milan	1,352.50	2,383.90	731.81	214.22	—	646.90	34.835	862.15	10.676
New York(c)	—	1.771 b	1.8385	6.26	1,344.50	2.076	38.54	1.5605	126.10
Paris	6.288	11.118	3.4046	—	0.4665 *	3.8164	0.1624	4.0123	4.965 *
Tokyo	126.60	224.15	68.62	20.18	8.938	60.78	3.2772	81.00	—
Zurich	1.5645	2.77	0.8488	0.2494	0.1161 *	0.7521	4.0532 *	—	1.2279 *
1 ECU	1.129	0.6391	2.0855	7.10	1,525.85	2.3539	43.7145	1.7681	142.937
1 SDR	1.3217	0.7472	2.4399	8.311	1,788.10	2.7558	51.1642	2.0785	167.067

*Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	29.08	Fin. markka	4.2735	Mex. peso*	2332.00	S. Afr. rand	2.4525
Austral. $	1.1455	Greek drac.	154.00	N. Zealand $	1.6015	Soviet ruble*	0.6246
Austr. schil.	12.95	Hong Kong $	7.8015	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	114.85
Belg. fin. fr.	39.195	Indian rupee	15.19	Norw. krone	6.696	Swed. krona	6.31
Brazil cruz.	1.00	Indo. rupiah	1740.00	Phil. peso	21.395	Taiwan $	27.62
Canadian $	1.1725	Irish £	0.7011	Port. escudo	151.00	Thai baht*	25.285
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Israeli shek.	1.817	Saudi riyal*	3.7508	Turkish lira	1881.00
Danish krone	7.18	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2874	Sing. $	1.925	UAE dirham*	3.673
Egypt. pound	2.2729	Malay. ring.*	2.728	S. Kor. won	679.60	Venez. boliv.	37.25

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7639	1.7595	1.7551	Canadian dollar	1.1741	1.1760	1.1780
Japanese yen	125.82	125.32	124.76	Swiss franc	1.5598	1.5546	1.5495
Deutsche mark	1.8397	1.8349	1.8303				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Feb. 16*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	9 7/16-9 1/2	6 5/16-6 7/16	5 1/16-5 3/16	12 15/16-13 1/16	8 7/8-9	4 1/4-4 3/8	8 5/8-8 3/4	7 7/8
2 months	9 9/16-9 11/16	6 3/8-6 1/2	5 1/4-5 3/8	12 15/16-13 1/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	4 5/16-4 7/16	8 1/2-8 5/8	8 1/16
3 months	9 5/8-9 3/4	6 1/2-6 5/8	5 5/16-5 7/16	12 15/16-13 1/16	9 1/8-9 1/4	4 1/2-4 5/8	8 5/8-8 3/4	8 1/8
6 months	9 11/16-9 13/16	6 11/16-6 13/16	5 7/16-5 9/16	12 13/16-12 15/16	9 1/4-9 3/8	4 9/16-4 11/16	8 3/4-8 7/8	8 3/16
1 year	10 1/16-10 3/16	6 15/16-7 1/16	5 7/8-6	12 11/16-12 13/16	9 7/16-9 9/16	4 11/16-4 13/16	8 15/16-9 1/16	8 5/16

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Feb. 16*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Prime rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Federal funds	9 5/16	9 3/8
Comm. paper 90-179 days	8.53	8.53
3-month Treasury bills	8.47	8.47
6-month Treasury bills	8.52	8.56
2-month CD's	9.05	9.10
3-month CD's	9.10	9.15
Japan		
Discount rate	2 1/2	2 1/2
Call money	3 27/32	3 25/32
2-month interbank	4 17/32	4 17/32
3-month interbank	4 17/32	4 17/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight rate	6.05	6.10
1-month interbank	5.95	5.95
3-month interbank	6.65	6.65
6-month interbank	6 3/4	6 3/4
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	13.00	12 15/16
3-month interbank	13.00	13 1/16
6-month interbank	12 15/16	13.00
France		
Intervention rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Call money	8 3/4	8 3/4
1-month interbank	8 3/4	8 15/16
3-month interbank	9 1/16	9 1/8
6-month interbank	9 1/4	9 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Feb. 16*

1 month	9 1/2 - 9 5/8
2 months	9 5/8 - 9 3/4
3 months	9 3/4 - 9 7/8
6 months	9 7/8 - 10
1 year	10 1/8 - 10 1/4

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Feb. 16*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.55
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.261
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Feb. 16

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	383.85	383.75	+ 0.50
Luxembourg	384.50	—	+ 1.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	385.96	385.32	+ 2.27
Zurich	383.70	383.55	+ 2.60
London	384.25	384.25	+ 3.25
New York	—	383.05	− 0.80

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Trade Deficit Grows Sharply in Australia

$1.4 Billion Current Account Gap For Month Rocks Financial Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA, Australia — Australia reported on Thursday a higher-than-expected 183 percent increase in its January current account deficit, and the report sent the country's stock market and currency tumbling. Interest rates moved sharply higher.

The January deficit in the current account, which measures trade in goods and services and other financial transfers, was 1.54 billion Australian dollars ($1.37 billion), up from 543 million dollars in the like month of 1988. In December 1988, the current account deficit was 924 million dollars.

Financial market participants had expected the shortfall to range from 750 million dollars to 1.1 billion dollars, and the higher figure sent the Australian dollar 3 percent lower against the U.S. currency.

The Australian dollar ended at about 84.91 U.S. cents, down from 87.57. It had traded as low as 84.50 cents after Paul Keating, the Australian treasurer, said he hoped it would fall once monetary policy was eased and the economy slowed to a more sustainable growth rate.

The Australian economy grew 2.9 percent in the year to the third quarter of 1988. Gross domestic product grew 3.6 percent in the previous fiscal year, which ended June 30, up from growth of 2.7 percent the year before.

The Australian dollar dropped dramatically against other currencies, falling to 63.3 points on the Reserve Bank's trade-weighted index from 65.1 on Wednesday.

"The dollar is now diminishing our competitiveness," Mr. Keating said. "When demand conditions moderate, I expect and indeed hope that the dollar will fall."

Recent interest rate increases, which pushed up bank bill rates by 1.5 to 2 percentage points since late December, have not had time to have an impact on the balance of payments, he said.

There was no need for any further government spending cuts as fiscal policy was already tighter than it had ever been. But he added the latest figure underlined the need for tight fiscal policy.

Analysts said the financial markets wanted Mr. Keating to advise the government against implementation of tax cuts in July, but the treasurer said these would go ahead if unions delivered "a genuine trade-off in wages growth."

Bond market participants anticipated Mr. Keating would raise interest rates to discourage borrowing and thus slow domestic demand, which draws imports into the country.

"Keating must admit that there is a need to further tighten monetary policy," said Kim Hawtrey, chief economist of the State Bank of New South Wales. The market, he said has "already taken matters into its own hands" and is pushing interest rates higher.

For example, the rate on 90-day bills soared half a percentage point, to 17.2 percent, after the current account deficit was revealed, and 10-year bond yields rose to 14.2 percent from 13.95 percent.

The 90-day bill rate "could now reach 20 percent in the next three months as inflation is certainly not coming down," said Antonio Dottore, economist at Citibank Ltd.

Australian inflation is currently running at 7.7 percent, well above Mr. Keating's assumption of 4.5 percent by June 30.

The current account report also rocked the stock market in Sydney.

The All Ordinaries Index tumbled 27 points, to 1,451.4, and traders said the report sparked speculation of a recession.

Australian stocks listed in London also fell, as did Eurobonds denominated in Australian dollars, pressured by rising interest rates and the weaker currency. Dealers said the high current account gap was taken as a sign that the Australian government's policy of high interest rates had not been successful in slowing domestic demand.

The Australian merchandise trade deficit last month was 424 million dollars, compared with a 587 million dollar surplus in January 1988 and an 11 million dollar surplus in December.

The cumulative current account deficit in the first seven months of fiscal 1988/89, which ends June 30, widened to 9.64 billion dollars from 7.11 billion a year earlier. The cumulative trade balance showed a deficit of 2.51 billion dollars, compared with a 70 million gap a year before.

The 9.64 billion dollar year-to-date deficit is more than the 9.5 billion that Mr. Keating projected for the entire fiscal year.

Exports in January fell to 3.56 billion dollars from 3.71 billion in December due to a sharp decline in rural exports by 79 million, and wool by 59 million. Imports rose to 3.99 billion dollars from 3.70 billion with sharp rises recorded in most groups. Fuel imports were up by 153 million dollars, or 239 percent.

Mr. Keating said, however, that his economic polices would bear fruit in the next six months. (AFP, Reuters, UPI)

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FPL Gp	81992	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Churchs	56968	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+1¼
UCarb	34533	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
KyUtil	31772	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
Wendys	27968	6¾	5⅞	6¾	+ ⅞
NiaMP	27906	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Hovlnd	20637	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
ZenithE	20357	21⅞	20½	21⅜	+1¼
BrlRscn	20117	51⅜	49½	49⅞	—1
Navistr	16267	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
TexUtil	15257	29	28¾	28⅞	
Anacmp	14421	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
PhilPet	13658	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
IBM	12716	126⅞	125	125⅞	—1⅛
USFG	12527	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ¼

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	88.80	—0.14
Utilities	88.78	—0.25
Industrials	88.83	—0.03

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	177,450,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	183,193,040
Amex 4 p.m. volume	12,010,000
Amex prev. cons. close	12,751,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	149,254,100
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	128,178,000
NYSE volume up	101,062,300
NYSE volume down	50,294,100
Amex volume up	5,884,000
Amex volume down	3,853,700
OTC volume up	66,561,940
OTC volume down	23,876,200

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	814	907
Declined	595	556
Unchanged	549	498
Total Issues	1958	1961
New Highs	57	52
New Lows	12	18

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	165.63	165.25	165.51	+0.30
Industrials	200.59	200.05	200.39	+0.40
Transp.	163.12	161.93	163.42	+1.22
Utilities	78.19	77.99	78.04	—0.05
Finance	138.10	137.98	138.08	+0.39

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Feb. 15	383,615	503,916	4,442
Feb. 14	299,282	513,938	6,348
Feb. 13	377,308	558,123	3,402
Feb. 10	289,074	529,177	4,211
Feb. 9	282,201	636,216	12,790

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2311.25	2326.07	2293.04	2311.43	+ 7.50
Trans	1076.49	1086.03	1068.56	1079.24	+ 3.88
Util	186.76	187.47	185.69	186.17	— 0.35
Comp	882.92	888.89	876.36	883.23	+ 2.33

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	297	335
Declined	270	227
Unchanged	279	268
Total Issues	846	830
New Highs	31	23
New Lows	8	6

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	340.94	339.77	340.45	+0.61
Transp.	254.38	250.55	253.87	+2.68
Utilities	117.25	116.85	116.95	—0.04
Finance	26.91	26.80	26.89	+0.09
SP 500	295.15	294.22	294.81	+0.57
SP 100	281.34	280.14	281.09	+0.19

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	405.70	+1.53	406.39	391.08
Industrials	401.61	+1.56	402.63	386.23
Finance	483.43	+1.60	482.80	466.20
Banks	464.97	+2.11	461.15	449.01
Insurance	462.38	+1.18	461.17	443.27
Utilities	548.96	+2.90	553.89	534.54
Transp.	428.40	+0.35	428.95	418.83

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,086	1,046
Declined	831	933
Unchanged	n.a.	2,402
Total Issues	n.a.	4,481

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DWG	9006	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FruitL	8175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexAir	7416	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAusPr	6582	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KeyCo	5846	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntTch	3984	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EchoBy	3833	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DataPd	3448	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdhl s	3385	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DevnE n	2332	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GCdo g	2329	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WangB	2228	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OMI	2112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lionel	1843	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allstar	1684	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
325.52	324.72	325.15	+0.13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Higher in Active Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Thursday in active trading as strength in other markets encouraged investors despite concerns over a U.S. trade report scheduled for Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 22.68 points Wednesday, rose 7.50, to 2,311.43.

Broad-market indicators also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange index added 0.30, to 165.51. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.57, to 294.81. The price of an average share rose 6 cents.

Advances led declines by a 4-3 ratio. Big Board volume rose to 177.45 million shares from 154.22 million traded on Wednesday.

Hildegard Zagorski, market analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., credited an advance in the bond market and early strength in the dollar with helping stocks. The dollar firmed after the West German Bundesbank decided not to raise interest rates at a regular bimonthly meeting in Frankfurt of its directors. The U.S. currency later slipped, however, on nervousness ahead of the trade report.

Analysts said stock trading also was cautious ahead of the December trade data, scheduled for release on Friday, as investors braced themselves for any surprises it might bring. Forecasts called for a deficit of between $11.5 billion and $12 billion, compared with the $12.51 billion trade gap in November.

"People are leery ahead of the trade figures," said Tom Gallagher, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co.

He noted that bargain hunters were taking advantage of the stock market's recent weakness, as they did in the previous session, but they seemed to be focusing on a fairly small number of issues.

"Last week's move scared people, but an upward bias is the name of the game," he said. "Any sort of downside will be met by buyers."

Unless Friday's deficit figure is way off market forecasts, both analysts predicted the Dow would work its way back up to the 2,350 level before meeting any significant resistance.

FPL Group Inc. was the most active issue, rising ⅛ to 31½. The stock goes ex-dividend Friday.

Church's Fried Chicken followed, jumping 1¼ to 10¼ on news that the company has agreed to be acquired by its competitor, Popeyes Famous Fried Chicken & Biscuits, for $11 a share in cash and stock, or roughly $392 million.

Union Carbide was third, adding ⅛ to 32⅝.

AT&T ended unchanged at 31¼. IBM slid 1⅛ to 125⅞ after it said it would delay delivery of a new software product, AIX. AIX is an operating system for big computers that is based on the Unix system developed by AT&T.

Among other blue chips, General Motors fell ½ to 88⅞, McDonald's fell 1⅜ to 50⅛ and Exxon fell ⅛ to 44⅞. Elsewhere, Sears rose ⅜ to 42⅜ and American Express rose ⅜ to 31¼.

Prices closed higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The American Stock Exchange index climbed 0.13, to 325.15. The price of an average share added 1 cent. Advances edged declines by a small margin.

(UPI, Reuters)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
A										
[illegible]										
B										
[illegible]										
C										
[illegible]										
D										
[illegible]										
E										
[illegible]										
F										
[illegible]										
G										
[illegible]										
H										
[illegible]										
I										
[illegible]										
J-K										
[illegible]										
L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
[illegible]										
O-P										
[illegible]										
Q-R										
[illegible]										

(Continued on next page)

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHIP AND DALE."

Answer: Why Dracula died of a broken heart— HE HAD LOVED IN "VEIN"

THE 1989 International Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

Each day, over 180,000 copies of the IHT are sold to readers in 164 countries around the world. To serve this diverse audience effectively, we need to know about their interests and characteristics. This is the purpose of this questionnaire — our way of taking a periodic snapshot of our readers.

We need to know about you. And that means all of you — from new, first-time readers, to established subscribers, to pass-along readers who open this questionnaire after the first purchaser.

We would be most grateful therefore if you would take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire, fold it using the instructions on the reverse side, and mail it to the independent organization which conducts this survey, Research Services Ltd., in London. You need not sign the form unless you want to do so, and you can be sure that your replies will be treated in complete confidence.

As a gesture of our appreciation, we will make a donation to the charity of your choice for each completed questionnaire. The findings of the survey and the total amount contributed to each charity will be published in the IHT in the spring.

This reader survey is extremely important for our editors and advertisers alike, and we will be deeply grateful for your cooperation.

Richard Burgheim
Publisher

PURCHASES & INVESTMENTS

8. Which, if any, of the following items have you bought for yourself or as a gift for others in the past two years? 24

- Paintings or sculpture [1]
- Antique furniture [2]
- Gems or precious jewelry [3]
- Couture label clothing [4]
- Leather travel goods [5]
- A quality watch [6]
- 35 mm SLR camera [7]
- Video camera [8]

9. Which, if any, of these cards do you use nowadays? 25

- Access/Eurocard/MasterCard (Gold) [1]
- Access/Eurocard/MasterCard [2]
- American Express Gold/Platinum [3]
- American Express Green [4]
- Diners Club [5]
- Visa Gold/Premier [6]
- Visa/Carte Bleue/Barclaycard [7]

10. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have? 26 / 27

- Stocks & Shares [1]
- Bonds [2]
- Government Securities [3]
- Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts [4]
- Offshore Funds [5]
- Private Pension Plans [6]
- Stock/Index Options [1]
- Financial/Currency Futures [2]
- Physical Commodities [3]
- Gold/precious metals [4]
- Property (land or real estate excluding main home) [5]
- Collectibles (art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc.) [6]

11. What is the approximate total value of the above, and any other investments (excluding your main home), owned by you and members of your household? *(in U.S. dollars)* 28

- Under U.S. $50,000 [1]
- $50,000 to under $100,000 [2]
- $100,000 to under $250,000 [3]
- $250,000 to under $500,000 [4]
- $500,000 to under $1 million [5]
- U.S. $1 million or more [6]

ABOUT YOU

12a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in 29-30

12b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in 31-32

12c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence? 33

Less than 6 months [1] 6-12 months [2] 1-5 years [3] More than 5 years [4]

13. Are you? 34

Male [1] Female [2]

14. What is your age? 35

- Under 25 [1]
- 25-34 [2]
- 35-44 [3]
- 45-54 [4]
- 55-64 [5]
- 65 or over [6]

15. Which educational level have you attained? 36

- Doctorate/MBA/higher university degree [1]
- University degree/equivalent professional qualification [2]
- Secondary or high school [3]

16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax household annual income from all sources fall? *(Check in U.S. $ or write in your own currency).* 37

- Up to U.S. $50,000 [1]
- $50,000 to $74,999 [2]
- $75,000 to $149,999 [3]
- $150,000 to $249,999 [4]
- $250,000 to $499,999 [5]
- $500,000 or more [6]

Or annual income in own currency (write in).....

YOUR OCCUPATION

17. What is your working status? 38

- Working full-time [1]
- Working part-time [2]
- Student [3]
- Retired [4]
- Housewife [5]
- Other [6]

If you are not working full-time or part-time please skip to Q. 24

18. What is your company's principal activity?

MANUFACTURING/PRIMARY — 39

- Oil/Chemicals [1]
- Engineering/Construction [2]
- Electronics/Computers [3]
- Food/Beverages [4]
- Consumer Goods [5]
- Textiles/Paper [6]
- Energy/Water supplies [7]
- Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries/Mining [8]

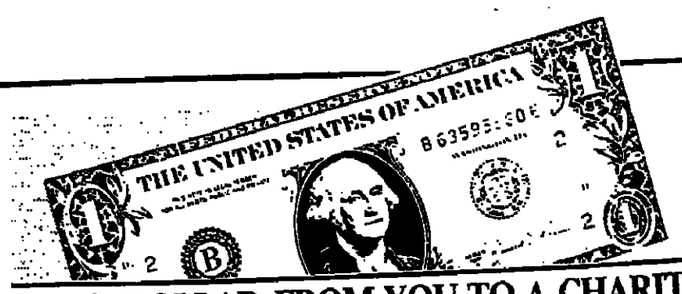
SERVICES — 40

- Wholesale/Retail trade [1]
- Transportation [2]
- Management Consultancy/Accountancy [3]
- Advertising/Communications [4]
- Other Business and Professional Services (incl. Legal) [5]
- Banking [6]
- Insurance [7]
- Stockbroking [8]
- Other Financial Services [9]

OTHER PROFESSIONS/SERVICES — 41

- Medical [1]
- Government, Diplomatic [2]
- Civil Service [3]
- Army/Police [1] (42)
- Education [2]
- OTHER (Write in) [0]

.....



A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY

Thank you for your cooperation.
In 1986, the IHT contributed $13,057 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

19. What is your job title or position? *(Please check all that apply.)* 43 / 44

- Owner/Partner [1]
- Chairman of the Board [2]
- President/Chief Executive Officer [3]
- Managing Director [4]
- Chief Financial Officer/Finance Director [5]
- Other Senior Management [6]
- Middle Management [7]
- Junior Executive [8]
- Technical Specialist [1]
- Clerical [2]
- Senior Government Officer [3]
- Other Government Officer [4]
- Consultant [5]
- Other Professional [6]
- Other (Write in) [7] .....

20a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? *(Please check all that apply.)* 45

- Domestic Banking Relations [1]
- International Banking Relations [2]
- Corporate Finance [3]
- Corporate Divestiture/Acquisitions/Privatisation [4]
- Portfolio/Pension Fund Management [5]
- Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management [6]
- Insurance Services [7]
- None of these [8]

20b. Below is a list of items for which you may be involved in a decision to purchase, lease, appoint or change a supplier in the course of your work.

For each item, please indicate if you are involved:
(I) in the evaluation, specification or recommendation of a product or supplier, and/or
(II) in the authorization or approval of a product or supplier.

	I EVALUATE SPECIFY OR RECOMMEND (46)	I AUTHORISE OR APPROVE (48)
Mainframe computer/network system	[1]	[1]
Personal computers/desk top computers/word processors	[2]	[2]
Computer peripherals	[3]	[3]
Software	[4]	[4]
Photocopiers	[5]	[5]
Facsimile equipment	[6]	[6]
Telecommunications systems over $250,000	[7]	[7]
Telecommunications systems $250,000 or less	[8]	[8]
Other telecommunications equipment	[9]	[9]
Company vehicles	[1] (47)	[1] (49)
Aircraft and related equipment	[2]	[2]
Business premises/industrial site selection	[3]	[3]
Plant/plant equipment	[4]	[4]
Raw materials	[5]	[5]
Scientific instruments	[6]	[6]
Marketing/communications services	[7]	[7]

21. Which of the following areas are you responsible for in your organization? 50

- Management Consultancy Services [1]
- Executive Recruitment [2]
- Company Travel Arrangements [3]
- Conference/Exhibition/Trade Fair Services [4]
- Company Credit Cards [5]
- 1992 Planning [6]

22. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based? 51

- Under 10 [1]
- 10-49 [2]
- 50-249 [3]
- 250-999 [4]
- 1,000-4,999 [5]
- 5,000 or more [6]

23a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based? 52

Yes [1] No [2]

23b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries? 53

Yes [1] No [2]

24. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation? 54

- SAVE THE CHILDREN [1]
- INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS [2]
- CARE (THIRD WORLD AID) [3]
- WORLD WILDLIFE FUND [4]
- CANCER RESEARCH [5]

25. If you are willing to participate in future surveys, please give your name and address below, or attach your business card. *If you do not wish to participate in future surveys, please leave blank and return your questionnaire.*

Please note that your name and address will not be used for purposes other than such surveys, and your replies will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Name .....

Address .....

TRAVEL

1. Where did you read this copy of the IHT? *(Please check ✓ all that apply.)* 11

- At home [1]
- At work [2]
- Traveling locally [3]
- Traveling abroad [4]
- Elsewhere [5]

2a. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT? 12

- 5-6 days a week [1]
- 3-4 days a week [2]
- 1-2 days a week [3]
- Less often than once a week [4]
- First time reader [5]

2b. Where do you usually read or look at the IHT? 13

At home [1] At work [2] While traveling [3] Elsewhere [4]

3. How many people, other than yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT? 14

- One [1]
- Two [2]
- Three [3]
- Four [4]
- Five or more [5]
- More than one, but don't know how many [6]
- No one else [7]

4. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken in the past 12 months? *(Count a round-trip as one.)* 15

None [0] (GO TO Q. 7) 1-2 [1] 3-5 [2] 6-9 [3] 10-20 [4] 21+ [5]

5. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the past 12 months? *(Please check all that apply.)* 16 / 17 / 18

- Belgium [1]
- France [2]
- Germany [3]
- Italy [4]
- Netherlands [5]
- Portugal [6]
- Scandinavia/Finland [7]
- Spain [8]
- Switzerland [9]
- United Kingdom [1]
- Other Europe [2]
- Middle East [3]
- African countries [4]
- USA East Coast [5]
- USA West Coast [6]
- Other USA [7]
- Canada [8]
- Latin America/Carribean [1]
- Japan [2]
- Hong Kong [3]
- Singapore [4]
- Other Asia [5]
- Australia [6]
- New Zealand [7]
- Elsewhere [8]

6a. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

	FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS (UP TO FOUR HOURS) (19)	FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS (OVER FOUR HOURS) (20)
First Class	[1]	[1]
Business Class	[2]	[2]
Economy	[3]	[3]
Other	[4]	[4]
No such trips	[5]	[5]

6b. Have you flown by Concorde on business in the past 12 months? 21

Yes [1] No [2]

7. Approximately how many times have you rented a car in the past 12 months?

	AT ALL (22)	ABROAD (23)
Not rented	[1]	[1]
1-2 rentals	[2]	[2]
3-6 rentals	[3]	[3]
7 or more rentals	[4]	[4]

A

C (INSERT FLAP HERE)

A

P664

ENGLAND
MIDDLESEX HA9 6DE
STONEBRIDGE PARK, WEMBLEY
HARROW ROAD
STATION HOUSE
RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED
MRS. DAWN MITCHELL

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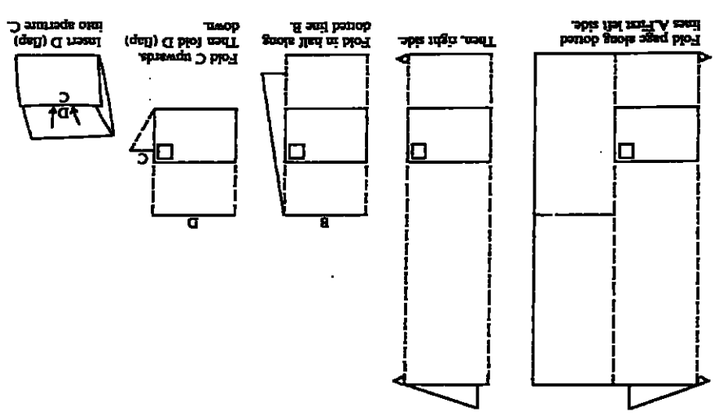

D (FLAP)

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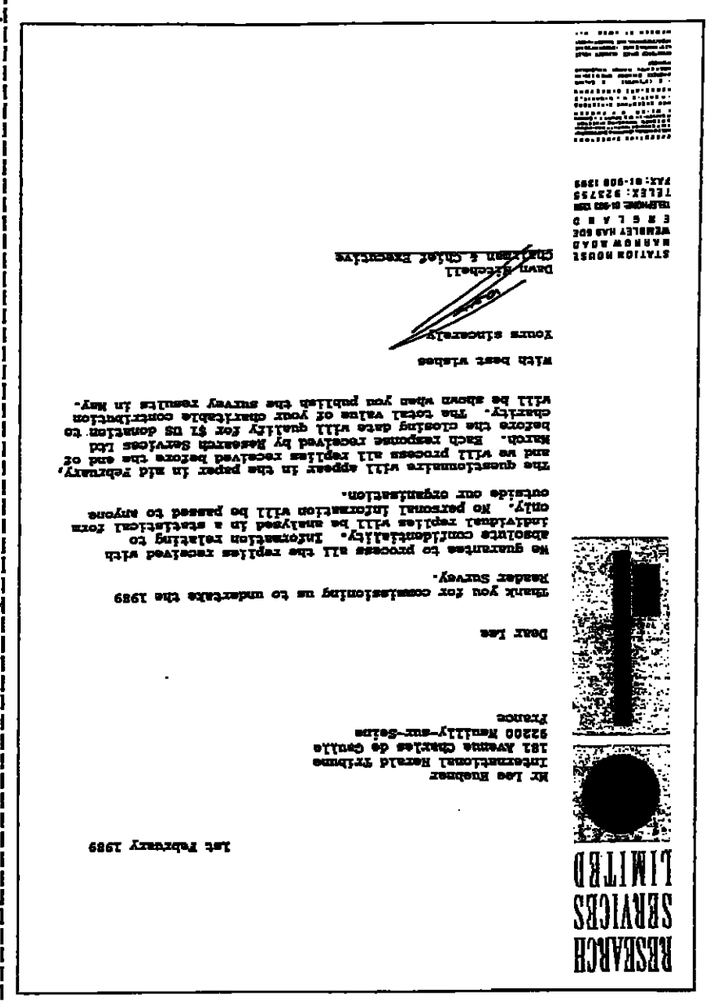


RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED

1st February 1989

Mr Lee Bushner
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for contacting us to undertake the 1989 Reader Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

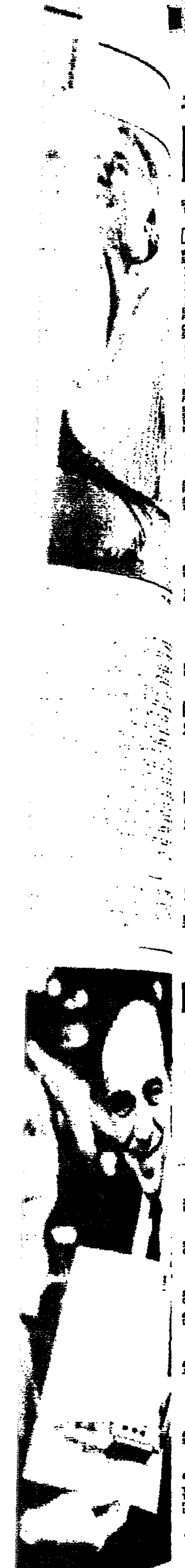
The questionnaire will appear in the paper in mid February, and we will process all replies received before the end of March. Each response received by Research Services Ltd before the closing date will qualify for $1 US donation to charity. The total value of your charitable contribution will be known when you publish the survey results in May.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell
Chairman & Chief Executive

STATION HOUSE
HARROW ROAD
WEMBLEY HA9 6DE
ENGLAND
TELEPHONE: 01-903 1366
TELEX: 923725
FAX: 01-900 1589



U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Feb. 16

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

[illegible]

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

[illegible]

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

[illegible]

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

[illegible]

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

[illegible]

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

[illegible]

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

[illegible]

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,119.20 f	1,123.20 f
Reuters	1,930.60	1,932.50
D.J. Futures	137.08	137.55
Com. Research	239.06	239.30

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Feb. 16

[illegible]

Total call vol. 31,219 Calls open int. 374,803
Total put vol. 43,541 Put open int. 278,886
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

[illegible]

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 57

[illegible]

NEW LOWS 12

[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

Paris Commodities

Feb. 16

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
May	1,845	1,795	1,835	1,840	+38
Aug	1,850	1,800	1,840	1,850	+32
Oct	1,795	1,735	1,770	1,790	+35
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,750	1,770	+35
Mar	1,729	1,717	1,730	1,750	+36
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,720	1,740	Unch.

Est. vol: 2,360 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 4,504. Open interest: 14,115.

COCOA French francs per 100 kg — [illegible]

Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 10. Open position: 122.

COFFEE French francs per 100 kg — [illegible]

Est. vol: 11 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open position: 637.
Source: Bourse de Commerce.

London Metals

Feb. 16

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2180.00	2190.00	2245.00	2250.00
Forward	2160.00	2165.00	2210.00	2213.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1755.00	1760.00	1775.00	1778.00
Forward	1686.00	1687.00	1705.00	1706.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	359.00	360.00	362.50	363.00
Forward	364.00	365.00	366.00	367.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	18400	18500	18300	18500
Forward	18250	18300	18100	18200
SILVER U.S. cents per troy ounce				
Spot	586.00	590.00	584.00	587.00
Forward	599.00	602.00	597.00	600.00
ZINC (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1645.00	1655.00	1620.00	1625.00
Forward	1781.00	1785.00	1755.00	1760.00

Source: AP.

London Commodities

Feb. 16

SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton — [illegible]

Volume: 7,813 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton — [illegible]

Volume: 5,780 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

S&P 100 Index Options

Feb. 16

[illegible]

Calls: total volume 122,8.0; total open int. 422,865
Puts: total volume 114,890; total open int. 640,875
S&P 100 index: High 201.34 low 200.14 close 201.09 +0.19
Source: CBOE

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Dividends

Feb. 16

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DECREASED				
Enserch Explorta	Q	.07 ½	4-6	3-15
DISTRIBUTION				
Enserch Explorta	Q	.075	4-6	3-15
INCREASED				
1st Nrthrn S&L Ass	Q	.16	3-15	2-27
Bank of Delaware	Q	.25	3-14	2-28
Centex Corp	Q	.10	4-6	3-17
Elctrnc Tele-Cmmn	S	.05	3-31	3-6
Florida Est Cst Ind	Q	.07	3-30	3-16
Frst Midwst Bncrp	Q	.18	4-7	3-29
Joslyn Corp	Q	.40	3-14	3-3
Leggett & Platt	Q	.18	3-15	2-27
McGill Mfg	Q	.35	3-28	3-10
New Plan Rlty Trst	Q	.24 ½	4-4	3-15
Sherwin-Williams	Q	.16	3-20	2-27
VS Services	Q	.10	3-15	3-1
INITIAL				
Jepson Corp	-	.04	3-15	2-28
OMITTED				
FPI Ltd				
SPECIAL				
Data I/O Corp	-	4.15	3-8	2-24
Scintic Technigs	S	.14	4-20	3-15
STOCK SPLIT				
First Midwest Bancorp — 3-for-2				
First Midwest Bancorp — 3-for-2				
St JUDe Medical Inc — 2-for-1				
STOCK				
Neutrogena Crp		.25 PC	3-31	3-15
USUAL				
Albany Intl cl-A	Q	.07 ½	4-3	3-10
AmeriTrust Crp	Q	.28	3-10	2-27
Baltimore Bncrp	Q	.12 ½	4-1	3-15
CIM High Yld Scrts	-	.10	3-6	2-24
Coca-Cola Entrprss	Q	.0125	4-3	3-21
Colonial Gas Co	Q	.42	3-15	3-1
Consolidated Rail	Q	.40	3-15	3-1
Douglas & Lomason	Q	.125	3-31	3-10
Durham Corp	Q	.33	3-14	2-28
Far Wst Financl Cp	Q	.10	3-15	3-1
Federal Scres Works	Q	.10	4-3	3-15
First Bank System	Q	.41	3-15	3-1
First Charter Corp	Q	.08	4-18	3-17
Fleet/Norstr Fnl Gr	Q	.32	4-1	3-15
Goody Products Inc	Q	.11 ½	4-1	3-15
Gulf Canada Resrcs	Q	.10	4-1	2-28
Huntington Bncshrs	Q	.18 ½	4-3	3-13
IBP Inc	Q	.15	4-14	3-10
Inco Ltd	Q	.20	3-20	2-24
Intl Minerals/Chem.	Q	.25	3-31	3-17
Mayflwr Co-Oper Bk	Q	.25	3-20	2-28
McDermott Intl	Q	.25	4-1	3-15
Merchants Capital A	Q	.10	3-6	2-24
Naxell Corp cl-B	Q	.11 ½	3-31	3-17
PacifiCorp	Q	.66	5-15	4-24
Scntfc-Atlanta Inc	Q	.03	3-15	3-1
Systmatics Inc	Q	.06	3-10	2-28
Westcst Enrgy Inc	Q	.20	3-31	3-3

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

Feb. 16

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	8.47	8.49	8.79	8.80
6-month bill	8.52	8.54	9.05	9.08
1-year bill	8.51	8.53	9.22	9.25
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	98 3/32	98 5/32	9.06	9.09

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Spot Commodities

Feb. 16

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.945	0.956
Coffee, lb	1.34	1.327
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.3925	1.482
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.37	0.37
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.48
Silver, troy oz	5.87	5.81
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	106.50	106.50
Tin, lb	4.9057	4.8846
Zinc, lb	0.83	0.8375

Source: AP.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Feb. 16

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Mar	Apr	May	Puts-Settle Mar	Apr	May
52	2.50	—	—	0.02	0.11	0.22
53	1.58	2.15	—	0.10	0.24	—
54	0.78	1.42	1.62	0.38	0.50	0.70
55	0.30	0.85	1.07	0.82	0.92	1.14
56	0.10	0.47	0.68	1.62	1.53	—
57	0.03	0.25	0.41	2.54	—	—

Est. total vol.: 18,448
Calls: Weds volume: 9,515; open int.: 67,828
Puts: Weds volume: 7,108; open int.: 63,371
Source: CME.

Unemployment Down in U.K.

Reuters

LONDON — The number of unemployed people in Britain fell below two million during January for the first time in eight years, the government said on Thursday.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said that 1.99 million people were unemployed last month, representing about 7 percent of the work force. The seasonally adjusted rate was 7.2 percent in December.

Unemployment has now fallen by 1.15 million from its 1986 peak.

The Global Newspaper.

Floating-Rate Notes

Feb. 16

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Alaska Finance Jul01	9.463	17-07	99.50	99.60
Alberta 93	9.453	13-06	99.94	100.04
[illegible]				

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Abbey Nat 91 Gb	13.08	21-03	99.97	100.02
[illegible]				

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Austria 98 Dm	5⅝	20-02	100.25	100.75
[illegible]				

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnt 97 Yen	-		100.00	100.50
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	5⅛	28-02	102.10	102.60
Edf (Jpy) Nov94	4⅞	22-05	100.10	100.60

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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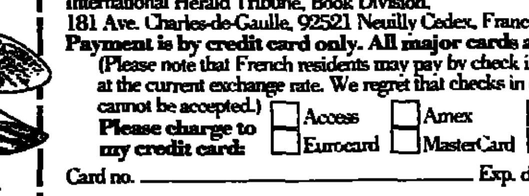

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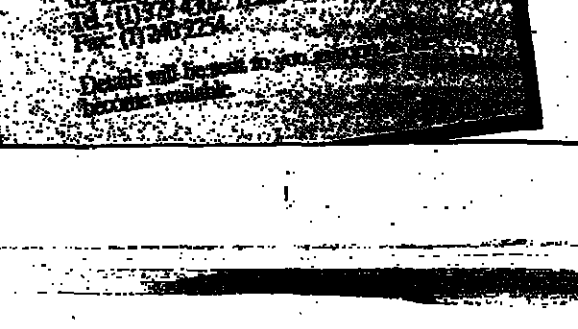

هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Low Oil Prices Pull Down BP Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Thursday that its net profit had fallen 22.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1988 because of low crude oil prices, but that full-year profit had risen 9.9 percent.

Oil and gas production results suffered from the low prices, despite the benefits of integrating Britoil PLC, which BP acquired late in 1987, the oil company said.

BP said its refining and marketing businesses provided a "partial hedge," but it added that margins in these areas could narrow in 1989 because of increasing competition.

On a replacement-cost basis, which values the company's oil inventories at existing prices and is in line with the typical U.S. system of last in, first out accounting, after-tax profit fell to £304 million ($539.3 million) from £394 million.

Earnings per share were 4.5 pence, up slightly from 4.4 pence.

On a historical-cost basis, which is comparable to the first in, first out accounting method, BP said its profit rose 4.6 percent, to £272 million from £260 million.

Quarterly sales fell 8.6 percent, to £6.4 billion from £7.0 billion.

For 1988, replacement-cost profit rose to £1.44 billion from £1.31 billion, but earnings per share fell to 20 pence from 24.9 pence.

Sales for the year fell 8.5 percent, to £25.92 billion from £28.33 billion.

On the historical-cost basis, profit fell 12.9 percent, to £1.21 billion from £1.39 billion in 1987.

"Reduced profits upstream as a result of lower oil prices were partially offset by good margins in the downstream oil and chemical businesses," BP said, referring to the 1988 results. "These may not be as high as in 1988 because of intensifying competition."

It said the relationship between production levels by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and world demand for crude oil would continue to influence prices. "The possibility of overproduction and price volatility still exists," BP said.

It said the £1.95 billion buyback of shares held by the Kuwait Investment Office would raise its debt-to-equity ratio by reducing the amount of stock outstanding.

(AP, Reuters)

Income at British Telecom Rose Modest 7% in Quarter

Reuters

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC, the national telephone carrier, on Thursday reported a 7.0 percent increase in pretax profit for the most recent quarter, disappointing the stock market.

BT said profit for the quarter that ended Dec. 31, the third quarter of its financial year, had risen to £623 million ($1.1 billion) from £582 million a year earlier.

The result was at the low end of analysts' forecasts, and BT's shares slipped 3.5 pence, to 277.5 pence, on the London Stock Exchange.

Revenue rose 7.7 percent, to £2.79 billion, and net profit 8.4 percent, to £402 million.

BT, which also reported results for the first nine months of its financial year, said demand for its services had been helped in the first six months by the buoyant domestic economy. Since then, the economy has slowed somewhat under the pressure of rising interest rates.

For the nine months, pretax profit rose 8.1 percent, to £1.86 billion, while revenue grew 9.3 percent, to £8.20 billion.

Revenue from domestic phone calls, BT's main source of income, rose 10.6 percent in the quarter to £1.12 billion, and 12 percent to £3.29 billion in the nine months.

International call revenue was 12.5 percent higher, at £387 million, in the quarter and 12 percent up, at £1.15 billion, in the nine months.

Norsk Hydro Raises Profit And Dividend

Reuters

OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S, Norway's biggest diversified company, said Thursday that net profit had grown 63.3 percent in 1988, to 3.43 billion kroner ($513.8 million), and that it was raising its dividend.

Norsk Hydro, which is 51 percent state-owned, said its profit gain was due to strong performances from its metals and petrochemicals sectors and some restructuring.

Operating revenue grew, too, but by a modest 10.1 percent, to 60.03 billion kroner. Norsk Hydro said it planned a payout of 3.75 kroner a share, compared with an adjusted 3 kroner in 1987.

The light metals division, primarily aluminum production, boosted operating profit by one-third, to 2.47 billion kroner. The petrochemicals division doubled operating profit, to 1.61 billion kroner. But operating profit for the oil and gas division slipped 31.4 percent, to 1.07 billion kroner.

The company said it had written off extraordinary costs of 1 billion kroner, including the cost of restructuring the agriculture division.

A Bidding War for Deposits Breaks Out in Texas

By Sarah Bartlett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A bidding war for savings deposits has broken out in Texas, days after the U.S. administration announced its proposal to rescue the savings and loan industry.

That proposal was intended, in part, to close insolvent thrifts that were forcing up deposit rates for the whole industry.

Rates as high as 10.75 percent for six-month deposits are being offered by savings institutions, including some that have been targeted to be taken over by the U.S. government.

Institutions in other parts of the United States are offering about 9.25 percent for six-month deposits through brokers, pretty much unchanged over the last few weeks.

"So far, the administration's plan has not had the effect that it was intended to have," said Lewis S. Ranieri, a former vice chairman of Salomon Brothers Inc., whose investor group acquired an insolvent savings association in Houston in December.

Mr. Ranieri complained that this abrupt increase in interest rates made it almost impossible for institutions like his, which have been recapitalized, to remain competitive.

There are signs that the Texas rate war has started to spill over to institutions in Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas and California.

Events of recent days illustrate how difficult it will be to translate the administration's rescue plan into action and bring the problems afflicting the industry under control. As long as they continue, the rate wars will make the bailout of the savings industry expensive.

Some industry executives attributed the recent rate war to financing problems at certain institutions. But others said it reflected a decision by insolvent institutions facing certain regulatory control to abandon restraint, as well as confusion among the various regulatory agencies as to which is supposed to intervene, and for what reason.

Regulators said that once they took control of failed institutions, they could exert some pressure on rates offered by their new wards.

"We do not intend to have institutions in our program paying the highest rates," said Alan Whitney, a spokesman for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which has just been given responsibility for taking control of insolvent savings institutions in addition to its traditional duties for commercial banks. "We're not going to participate in rate wars."

Since last week, interest rates offered in the Houston area to large depositors through brokers for six-month certificates of deposit have soared to 10.75 percent, up from about 9.3 percent. Those rates are believed to be the highest in the nation.

As an example of what has been occurring in Texas, Bancplus in Pasadena and Commonwealth Savings in Houston have been playing leapfrog with each other since late last week. Both are on the list of institutions that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has identified as ones to be taken over.

On Monday morning, Commonwealth, with $1.8 billion in assets, was offering to pay brokers 10.1 percent for six-month deposits, while Bancplus, with $1 billion, was at 10.2 percent. By afternoon, Commonwealth had raised its rate for Tuesday's sales to 10.3 percent, and Bancplus quickly followed, pushing its Tuesday rate to 10.5.

Not to be outdone, around noon on Tuesday Commonwealth raised its rate to 10.75. Bancplus has snuggled up close since then. At last count, it was offering to pay 10.65 percent for six-month brokered deposits.

University Savings Association in Houston, which was taken over by the regulators last week, initially tried to keep up with the bidding and raised its six-month rate to 10.1 percent Monday, from 9.8 percent. On Tuesday, however, its rate had dropped back down to 9.875 percent.

U.S. Eases Tariff on Foreign Sport Vehicles

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department on Thursday scaled back a Customs Service ruling reducing the number of foreign-made sport utility vehicles and vans that would be classified as trucks, subject to a duty of 25 percent.

The import tariff on trucks is 10 times the 2.5 percent tax on cars. In a compromise with importers and foreign producers, four-door utility vehicles would remain classified as cars and will pay a 2.5 percent duty, the department said.

Using 1988 import figures, the additional money raised by the tax would add $83 million to the Treasury this year.

Importers of sport utility vehicles paid $324 million in duties in 1988, according to a senior Treasury official.

The official said he did not expect U.S. trading partners to challenge the reclassification under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which governs international trade.

Until this year, foreign manufacturers of sport utility vehicles, most of them Japanese, were able to classify more than half of them as passenger vehicles. The U.S. trade reform law passed last year mandated the reclassification. The Customs Service announced the changes on Jan. 4.

The Customs Service order prompted an angry reaction from importers, and the Treasury suspended the order pending a six-week review.

Representatives of foreign producers and domestic sellers of the imported vehicles argued against the ruling. Among other things, they said that it was unfair to American consumers, who would have to pay much higher prices for the vehicles because the duties would be passed on in retail prices.

Representatives of the U.S. auto industry argued in favor of the reclassification, which is likely to give American producers a wide advantage over foreign competitors in selling sport vehicles.

Last year, the United States imported about 239,000 sport utility vehicles and vans. Forty-four percent of them were classified as trucks and paid a 25 percent duty, while 56 percent were classified as cars at the 2.5 percent rate.

Under the new rules, the Treasury said, 62 percent would be classified at the 25 percent rate and 38 percent at the 2.5 percent rate.

The two-door vehicles were classified as trucks because they have designs that are derived from pick-up trucks or have features of cargo vehicles, including flat floors in the rear portion of the interior, rear doors and heavy-duty suspension.

Models affected include the Suzuki Samurai and Suzuki Sidekick, Toyota 4Runner, Nissan Pathfinder, GEO Tracker, Dodge Raider, and some models of the Isuzu Trooper and Trooper II and the Mitsubishi Montero.

Four-door vehicles, however, are designed primarily to transport people and will be permitted to be classified as passenger vehicles, the Treasury said.

Models of the four-door vehicles include the Isuzu Trooper and Trooper II, Mitsubishi Montero, Range Rover and Toyota Land Cruiser.

Saab Won't Confirm Report

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Saab-Scania AB said Thursday that it had been in contact with American Airlines, but it would not comment on a report in the Dallas Times Herald newspaper that the U.S. carrier was considering buying up to 200 Saab turboprop planes for its American Eagle commuter system. A Saab spokesman, John Dahlin, said, "We deal with many different companies. Naturally we are also in contact with American Airlines." He did not elaborate.

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From 8th March, 1989 unstamped certificates will no longer be accepted for delivery on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

All subsequent notices to shareholders will bear the name Fokus International Growth Fund.

4387

Générale de Banque Plans $337 Million Capital Boost

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Générale de Banque SA, Belgium's largest commercial bank, said Thursday that it planned a three-part capital increase that would boost its equity by about 13 billion francs ($336.5 million).

The increase includes a one-for-six rights issue to existing shareholders and holders of its 1979-1991 convertible bonds, the bank said in a statement.

The plan also includes a share issue reserved for bank staff, equivalent to about 3 percent of the rights issue to shareholders.

The capital move also will allow Banque Générale du Luxembourg SA to take a 1 percent stake in Générale's capital, strengthening links between the two.

Générale said it had earlier confirmed its intention to keep its stake in Banque Générale du Luxembourg at 44 percent.

The capital increase is part of the bank's plans to strengthen its base ahead of the planned integration of European Community markets by 1992.

It also coincides with the bank's efforts to merge its operations with that of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, the second largest Dutch bank, by early 1991.

Efforts to complete the merger have been under way for a year but have been hindered by technical and regulatory concerns. If successful, the merged bank would rank fourth in the European Community in terms of deposits.

The subscription period for the rights issue will be April 6-20. Conditions of the offer are to be fixed by the board of directors on March 21 and the issue price on March 31.

The bank said Banque Générale du Luxembourg would subscribe fully to an issue of 120,000 shares on March 21 at the average market price in days before the operation.

Générale also said it would ask shareholders to approve the nomination of Georges Arendt to its board. Mr. Arendt is chairman of the board of Banque Générale du Luxembourg. Générale shareholders are to meet on April 25.

Storehouse Sees Large Charge

Reuters

LONDON — The retail company Storehouse PLC said Thursday that a cost-cutting program would entail charges of £48 million ($83 million) for the financial year, and that pretax profit would be significantly lower as a result.

But the company said it believed it could maintain its final dividend, and analysts said this had helped avert a plunge in the stock price. Storehouse shares slipped 8 pence, closing at 171 pence.

In its latest financial year, to April 2, 1988, Storehouse had pretax profit of £121.1 million. In the six months to Sept. 17, 1988, profit was £23.6 million, down from £33.2 million in the year-earlier period. British Home Stores is the largest component of the Storehouse group.

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VI. Prix des dossiers et modalités de paiement

ACHAT DES DOSSIERS PAR CORRESPONDANCE

Le prix du dossier de chaque lot est fixé à 800 dollars US. Ce prix comprend les frais d'expédition par courrier express (DHL).
Paiement par chèque bancaire certifié à joindre à la demande et établi à l'ordre de :
Monsieur le Directeur de l'Office National des Eaux de Djibouti
B.P. 1914, Djibouti
Tel: 35.11.59. Telex: 5908 DJ

ACHAT DIRECT AU SIÈGE DE L'ONED

Paiement en espèces de la somme de 100.000 DJF pour chaque lot à la prise de possession des dossiers à la Direction de l'ONED, Bd. de la République à Djibouti.

VII. Langue de la soumission

La soumission et ses annexes devront être rédigées exclusivement en Langue Française.

VIII. Disponibilité des dossiers

Lot 1 : RÉSEAUX

Les dossiers seront disponibles à partir du 15 février 1989.
Les offres devront parvenir à l'ONED avant le 16 mai 1989 à 12 heures, heure locale.

Lot 2 : RÉSERVOIRS

Les dossiers seront disponibles à partir du 15 avril 1989.
Les offres devront parvenir à l'ONED avant le 6 septembre 1989 à 12 heures, heure locale.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 16, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

Fund	Cur.	Price
AL-MAL GROUP		
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	308.26
(r) Managed Currency	$	1211.78
(r) Futures	$	779.49
(w) Equity	$	1032.25
(w) Bond	$	1047.54
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	519.82
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia	$	120.54
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	919.00*
(d) Conbar	SF	1822.00*
(d) Equibaer America	SF	1464.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1446.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1780.00*
(d) Stockbar	SF	1996.00*
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	984.00*
(d) Swissbar	SF	2285.00*
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,248.06
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,141.41
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	245,457.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	10,892.19
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) Interbond Fund	$	181.64*
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.37*
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	29.81*
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.10*
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.44*
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	14.08
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	16.84
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	12.47
(w) Interequity European Class	$	8.93
(w) Interequity Australia Cls	$	10.73
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian	LF	55,316.00
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite	FF	11,027.54
(w) Interlux Capital FF	FF	12,874.72
(w) Interlux Cap. France Cap.	FF	10,679.44
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF	LF	167,349.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU	ECU	1,227.93
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.11
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.58
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	27.43
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.30*
(w) Diverbond	SF	84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	17.66
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	18.01
(w) FIF-Internat. America	$	14.27
(w) FIF Internat. Europe	$	25.56
(w) FIF Internat. Pacific	$	46.69
(d) France International	FF	98.29
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	115,797.57
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	129.70
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	272.71
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Ecu	$	104.29
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	$	101.76
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	$	10,127.00
(w) FIF Internat.Japan	Y	1,124.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	10.56
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	10.56
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(d) Malacca Fund	$	10.20
(w) The Siam Fund	$	13.04
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	12.41
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	108.37
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund	DM	129.45
(b) Daiwa Lcl Equity	$	1013.98
(b) Daiwa Lcl Int. Bond	$	1057.87
(b) Eagle Fund	$	10485.00
(b) Ecu D'Or	ECU	93.81
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund	$	75.14
(w) Leicom	$	2270.47
(b) Opportunities Fund	$	825.76
(b) Priropfund	DM	47.54
(b) Prifirst	$	4305.25
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1151.83
(w) Rente Plus	BF	56700.00
(t) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	51447.10
(t) Select. Horizon FF	FF	54659.51
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.09
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	10361.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	107.16
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	79.83
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1632.34
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1.220
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	1.965
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1155.44
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	11.90
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	29.66
(d) $ Bond	$	12.21
(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	31.21
(w) Global Equity	$	14.76
(d) Global Bond	$	12.96
(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	12.63
(d) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	6.67
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV		
(t) Global Bond Fund	ECU	10.67
(t) European Securities Fund	ECU	11.76
(t) French Securities Fund	FF	117.40
(t) North American Secu.Fund	$	9.71
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	10.89
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,422.43
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,014.93
(d) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	6,449.12
(d) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,121.30
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,474.90
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	102.12
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	101.95
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	10,018
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	85.33
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	32.47
CIC GROUP		
(d) Oblicic Monetaire	FF	10907.76
(d) Oblicic Court Terme	FF	11205.03
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1240.49
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1270.59
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1132.92
(d) Citi.Manag.Growth Euro	ECU	1005.27
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing	$	928.66
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	897.72
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1038.45
(d) Citinvest Guardian Euro	ECU	1070.16
CITITRUST		
(w) US $ Equities	$	207.82494
(w) US $ Bonds	$	11.31309
(w) US $ Money Market	$	11.87895
(w) Global Equities	$	10.14080
(w) Global Money Market	$	11.16800
(w) Global Bonds	$	11.15000
CCF - GAMMA		
(w) CM Actibonds	$	36.93
(w) CM Global Growth	$	11.34
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	8.82
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	56,309.40
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	52,720.49
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	57,878.12
(d) Europe Prestige Fund	ECU	10.27
(d) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ECU	12.26
(d) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B	ECU	12.26
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1926.61
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1430.63
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1504.28
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	916.05
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond: Dollar Medium Term	$	10.36
(w) Bond: Ecu Multicurrency	ECU	10.05
(w) Equity: United Kingdom	£	11.25
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	79.25
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	104.75
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	116.18
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	112.30
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	10,747.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	99.94
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	159.30
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	169.56
(d) CSF International	SF	126.00
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	538.00
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	204.25
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	146.00
(d) Canasec	SF	618.00
(d) Ussec	SF	661.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	241.25
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	156.51
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	100.53
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	115.18
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	98.82
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	109.90
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	103.33
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	103.53
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	98.86
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	109.16
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	96.30
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	108.94
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1357.72
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1196.31
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1405.55
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	113,366.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	35.86
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	75.96
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9207797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	161.66
(w) Winchester Capital	$	105.74
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	128.00
(w) Winchester Holdings	£	14.40
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1109.49
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S	ECU	1064.35
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd.	ECU	11.96
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	29.78
(w) Worldwide Special	$	716.87
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	18.11
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	23.92
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	176.22
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	91.25
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier:0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 14.26 Offer	$	14.698*
@(d) Cap.: Bid $ 19.56 Offer	$	20.167

Fund	Cur.	Price
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.1975
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.7780
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.4960
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0662
(w) Long Term	$	29.05*
ELDERS INTL. MGMT. SERVICES INC.		
W. Rafter, President (212) 573-0440		
(d) EFF	$	298.94
(d) ESP	$	122.96
(d) EMR	$	98.22
ELDERS SWITZ.(038) 24 79 79		
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 100.50 Offer	SF	106.50
(w) Elders Aus Bid AS 88.75 Offer	AS	94.00
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	10.45
(w) Global A	FL	11.61
(w) North America A	FL	10.06
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	769.50
(w) Meteore	Y	124,724.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1786.91
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
(w) F&C Atlantic	$	17.89
(w) F&C European	$	33.28
(w) F&C Oriental	$	83.42
(w) F&C N. American M C Fd	$	8.84
(w) F&C Nordic Fund	$	10.65
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.		
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf.	$	10.00
(d) New Europe Fund	$	9.76
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	94.43
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	100.75
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	46.85
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref.	$	100.81
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	109.04
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	15.02
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	11.52
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg	$	10.32
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	16.31
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	157.50
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	46.16
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	19.41*
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	12.99
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	11.60
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	13.35
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	97.88
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	324.93
(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd.	$	31.90
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	65.71
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	0.90
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.16
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.33
(d) Global Convs. Portfolio	$	0.98
(d) Hard Curr. Liquidity Pffl.	$	0.94
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio	$	0.96
(d) Intl. Equity Income Pffl.	$	1.02
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	1.36
(d) Recovery Portfolio	$	1.04
(d) South East Asian Portfolio	$	0.89
(d) Sterling Liquidity Pffl.	£	10.25
(d) U.K. Portfolio	£	1.09
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd		1.58
FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	£	49.20
(w) Gold Income	$	5.22
(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.41
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w) Gaia Hedge I	$	88.78
(w) Gaia Hedge II	$	127.84
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2514640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1097.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1288.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1431.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.028
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.071
(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.170
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	517.40
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.137
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	AS	1.121
(d) French Franc Deposit fd	FF	10.60
(d) N. American	$	1.44
(d) Japan	Y	633.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	295.00
(d) International growth	$	2.94
(d) British	£	2.10
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.09
(d) International Bond	$	1.20
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	2966.80
(d) European Fund	DM	5.02
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	1.02
(d) Australasian fund	$	0.71
(d) Canadian fund	Can$	0.88
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	$	0.98
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.79
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London: 01-4994171, Geneva: 41-22355530		
(w) East Investment Fund	$	1038.5200
(w) Scottish World Fund	$	180.8739
(w) State St. American	$	243.4680
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(d) Rentinvest	$	27.58*
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	119.54
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	9,834.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,333.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St.Douglas.I. of Man.44-624-24037		
(w) Futuregam S.A.	$	163.54
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	227.78
(w) GAMerica Inc	$	215.37
(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	132.54
(w) GAM Asean Inc	$	112.54*
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	144.23
(w) GAM Ermitage	$	23.67
(w) GAM Far East	£	131.82
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	221.04
(w) GAM France Inc	FF	1348.04
(w) GAM Global Fund	$	115.45
(w) GAM High Inc Unit Trust Inc	$	116.42
(w) GAM High Inc Unit Trust Acc	$	116.42
(w) GAM High Yield Inc.	$	106.09
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	205.92*
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	153.46
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	401.94
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	101.61*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	101.99*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	100.44*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	101.27*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,045.00*
(w) GAM N.AM. Unit Trust Inc.		118.66 p
(w) GAM N.AM. Unit Trust Acc.		131.23 p
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	108.48
(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	422.14
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	151.79*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	$	134.59
(w) GAM Ster Eur Unit Trust Inc	p	108.74
(w) GAM Ster Eur Unit Trust Acc	p	108.74
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	101.86
(w) GAM U.K.Spec Unit Tr. Inc.	£	138.25
(w) GAM U.K.Spec Unit Tr.Acc.	£	144.56
(w) GAM £ & Intl Unit Trust Inc	£	318.29
(w) GAM £ & Intl Unit Trust Acc	£	324.14
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	100.42
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	410.89
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	168.23
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	126.79
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	120.37
(w) GAM ut Inc.	$	203.15
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	201.00*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Ord.	$	107.33*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Spe.	$	124.29*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	103.02*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	103.32*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	97.42*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Y	11,858.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	13.94
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	32.82
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	12.20*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	21.01*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	35.21*
(w) G.T.Biotech./Health Fund	$	8.07
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	16.15*
(w) G.T. Britain Fund	£	9.36
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	9.82
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	17.13*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	27.08
(d) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	25.60
(d) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	11.83
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd	$	17.29*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	26.64*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	9.66
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	10.75*
(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	11.71*
(d) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class	$	7.89
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd	$	25.53
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	9.08
(d) G.T. Select Intl Bd Pfl.	$	9.23*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	9.22*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	31.71
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	£	11.19
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	10.60
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	10.93
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622. Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	17.43
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	34.65
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	15.78
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	12.82
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Managed	$	25.27
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	19.86
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	43.75
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	93.14
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	536.55
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	209.86
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,891.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	205.87
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	106.60
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	110.41
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl.	FL	212.83
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	14.37*
(d) Int.Belgia Fund	LF	3082.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	6052.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1416.80*
(d) Int.World Fund	$	96.11*

Fund	Cur.	Price
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD.	$	1055.16
Veryfinance Limited (0481-26641)		
PB122 St. Peter Port, Guernsey.		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	13,464.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	29.84
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	93.36*
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	70.45*
(d) J.F European	$	9.56
(d) J.F International	$	13.25
(d) J.F Gilt Convertibles Trust	$	11.08
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Bertoletti.(22) 208611/ext. 2222.		
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	107.00*
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	166.60
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	220.50
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	279.00
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	137.10
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	255.80
+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	16.29
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	5.09
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.98
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.54
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	10.18
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.41
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	9.19
(d) US Federal Securities	$	9.42
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A	$	10.21
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B	$	10.13
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	$	2.568*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.750*
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	2.066
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.643
(d) Pioneer Markets	£	2.475
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.041*
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.323*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	$	0.999*
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	17.368
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.462*
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.1945
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	16.660*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund	$	11.110
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	124.79
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	1.47
(w) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	35.00
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	19.89
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	14.99
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	14.14
(w) Japanese Yen	Y	27.45
(w) Pound Sterling	£	15.71
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	18.24
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.85
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.27
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	11.50
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.86
(w) European Currency	ECU	13.85
(w) Convertibles	$	10.39
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	10.06
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	10,666.00
(d) Cortexa International	$	137.67
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,347.72
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	161.34
(d) Luxor	$	8.93
(d) Paroli-Fund	$	
(d) Pareuropa Growth	$	19.20
(d) Parinter Fund	$	215.67
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'CL-B'	$	140.30
(d) Europhenix	FF	1,308.48
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	13.50
(d) Paribas-Rente	LF	1,285.00
(d) Obli-Franc	FF	1,170.27
(d) Obli-dm	DM	1,211.49
(w) Obligestion	SF	91.45
(w) Obli-Dollar	$	1,199.48
(w) Obli-Yen	Y	107,358.00
(d) Obli-Gulden	FL	1,045.58
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,348.40
(w) Parjapon	Y	3,407.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	1729.45
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1119.91
(m) Select Equities Ltd	$	897.20
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1670.73
(m) Value N.V.	$	1909.13
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	41.69
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	22.40
(w) DP Energy Resources	$	34.64
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	52.61
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	60.88
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	285.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	253.11
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	13.78
(d) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	12.28
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	10.34
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	104.90
(d) Rolinco	FL	100.10
(d) Rorento	FL	61.60
(d) Rodamco	FL	160.70
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Seal)	$	164.78
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
+(w) RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.58*
+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	C$	14.66*
+(w) RBC European Fund	£	11.23
+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd	$	35.80
+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	50.85
+(w) RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.03
+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd	$	38.03
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd	$	14.32
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel: (352) 489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d) Alpha UK	£	1.12
(d) Alpha US$	$	1.10
(d) Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.19
(d) Alpha Japanese	Y	1038.00
(d) Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.05
(d) Alpha European	ECU	1.02
(d) Gold Share	$	1.01
BOND FUNDS		
(d) Sterling Pound	£	103.06
(d) US$ Bond	US$	96.89
(d) Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.79
(d) Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.61
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d) Sterling Reserve	£	10.35
(d) US$ Reserve	$	10.16
(d) Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.10
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Oporto Growth Fund	$	9.25
(d) Offshore Multiple Opps.	$	10.68
OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)		
(d) OP Global balanced	$	11.06
(d) OP Precious Metals	$	9.73
(d) OP Global Bond	$	10.33
(d) OP US Share	$	10.66
(d) OP Global Equity	$	11.43
(d) OP Pacific Equity	$	11.04
(d) OP Euro Equity	$	10.96
(d) OP US Govt Securities	$	10.27
(d) OP Global Money Market	$	9.75
(d) OP US Money Market	$	10.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTOFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	11.14
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.51
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.29
(d) IP US Share	$	10.95
(d) IP Global Equity	$	11.49
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	11.25
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	10.96
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.43
OFFSHORE SHORT-TERM INVEST. (OSI)		
(d) OSI Deutsche Mark	DM	8.99
(d) OSI Japanese Yen	Y	9.59
(d) OSI Pound Sterling	£	9.51
(d) OSI US Dollar	$	10.00
(d) OSI Managed Currency	$	9.96
(d) OSI Canadian Dollar	$	10.57
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w) Equity Intl Acc	$	10.95
(w) Equity Intl Inc	$	10.34
(d) Equity Global	$	1.00
(d) Equity For East	$	1.74
(w) Equity Gold	$	0.89
(d) Equity Japan	Y	116.00
(d) Equity Nordic	$	1.02
(d) Equity U.K.	£	1.02
(d) Equity Continental Europe	$	0.98
(d) Equity Mediterranean	$	0.97
(d) Equity North America	$	1.00
(w) Bond Intl Acc	$	7.75
(w) Bond Intl Inc	$	6.47
(w) High Income Acc	$	1.01
(w) High Income Inc	$	0.97
(d) DEM	DM	0.98
(w) Multicurrency	$	1.0662
(d) FRF	FF	1.00
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund		
(w) Sogelux Bonds A	$	10.93
(w) Sogelux Bonds B	DM	21.27
(w) Sogelux Bonds C	FF	82.78
(w) Sogelux Bonds D	SF	20.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds E	£	7.91
(w) Sogelux Bonds F	Y	1621.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds G	ECU	11.20
(w) Sogelux Bonds H	$	11.22
(w) Sogelux Bonds J	BF	538.00
(w) Sogelux Equities K	$	10.33
(w) Sogelux Equities L	ECU	10.77
(w) Sogelux Equities M	YEN	1521.00
(w) Sogelux Equities P	$	10.52
(w) Sogelux Equities Q	$	9.70
(w) Sogelux Equities R	$	10.70
(w) Sogelux Short Term S	FF	106.93
(w) Sogelux Short Term T	ECU	10.46
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	41.18
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	50.30
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	10.14
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	10.07

Fund	Cur.	Price
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	415.00*
(d) AngloValor	£	177.54*
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	535.62
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	128.50*
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	116.90*
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	99.51*
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	118.12*
(d) FrancoValor	FF	1642.89*
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	441.93*
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	502.71
(d) ItalValor	Lit	451,292.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	416.00*
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5455.68
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1029.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	105.15*
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	106.68*
(d) Swissvalor	SF	368.00*
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	77.75*
(d) UniversalFund	SF	122.21*
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,635.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	2.00
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	$	9.07
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	£	4.07
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	10.57
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.37
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	13.75
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	27.73
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	19.87
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	31.59
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	24.26
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	11.82
(d) Thor.Litl. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	14.99
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	1.53
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund	$	7.88
(w) The Global Access Fund	$	9.69
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	39.08
(d) Eurobond	£	28.13
(d) Mortgage	C$	12.55
(d) Overseas	$	24.85
(d) Tiger	$	35.97
(d) High Yield Bond	$	73.30*
(d) Marunouchi	$	71.60
(d) Far Eastern	$	519.90
(d) Gilt	£	494.90
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar	$	1.393
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg	£	106.700
(d) 1992	£	220.800
(d) Wall Street	$	203.400
(d) Hi Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	107.800
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	972.65
(d) M-FUND	SF	1035.15
(d) M-Distribution	SF	98.72
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.04
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	61.50*
(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	210.20
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	193.50*
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	188.50
(d) Francit French Sh.	SF	188.50*
(d) Germac German Sh.	SF	180.00*
(d) Globinvest sh.	SF	108.00
(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SF	205.00
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	256.00*
(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SF	1114.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	5096.17
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	£	2053.60
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	38.70
(d) Unifonds	DM	28.60
(d) Unirak	DM	76.55
(d) Unizins	DM	111.45
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	C$	12.12
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.44
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.26
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.41
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	9.27
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.10
Other Funds		
(r) Actiroissance	$	80.05
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	897.74
(w) Actigestion	FF	1102.18
(w) Activest Intl	$	20.60
(d) Amvabel	FL	98.00
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	247.02
(b) Ariane	$	3,470.14
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	116.09
(d) Australia Fund	$	12.35
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	885.00
(d) Blue Monod Bond Fund	$	175.37
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	132.49
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	108.57
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund.	$	10.92
(w) Bever Beleggingen+	$	25.50
(d) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	27.54
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	$	118.30
(w) Capital Man.Inv.Fund	$	1000.54
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	[illegible]
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	102.22
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	33.43
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	96.83
(d) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.91
(d) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	59.90
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	216.53
(d) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	9965.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	160.62
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	100.29
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1057.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1103.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	22.98
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	14.68
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	55.63
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	35.07
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1076.38
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Stn Eur Fd.	$	9.99
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	72.56
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	123.65
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	30,295.73
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff	FF	105.97
(d) Fonditalia	$	70.09
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	193.90
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	8.70
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	66.57
(d) Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	139.84
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	41.34
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	17.75
(d) Green Line France	FF	645.77
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	247.83
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$	9.48
(w) Hestia Funds	$	131.13
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1819.38
(w) Ibex. Holdings Ltd.	SF	162.53
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	$	368.75
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	13.41
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.64
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1178.05
(d) Interface Fund Ltd.	$	136.43
(w) Interfund SA	$	35.74
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	345.13
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	25.39
(w) Intersec SA	$	3311.96
(d) Investa DWS	DM	59.79
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.80
(r) Halfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	39.54
(m) Japan Selection Assets	Y	9,976.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	213.69
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	334.65
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	260.82
(d) KML-II High Yield 02/15/88	$	968.85
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	41.12*
(w) LACO International	$	6.74
(d) Liquibaer	$	1680.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	100.64
(w) Luxfund	$	97.77
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	107.21
(w) Maro Ltd.	$	48.74
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	35.86
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.23
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	166.24
(w) NMT Citadel Bond Pfl.	SF	106.51
(m) NMT Nastec Portfolio s/s	$	94.41
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.60
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	12.64
(d) Nordmix	Lit	10614.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	254.68
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	122.28
(m) Overlook Perfor.	$	1099.40
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	10.30
(d) PAM Futures Trad.	$	980.60
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	114.98
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.02/10/88	$	10.16
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.72
(m) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	12752.89
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.ld	$	9.43
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	325.00
(w) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	10.05
(w) Sarakreek Holding n.v.+++	$	34.30
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.32
(w) Spectrafund Ltd.	$	16.47x
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4192.57
(d) Stella Fund	$	675.00
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A	$	6.72
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	849.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	64.72
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.37*
(w) The Petrus Fund Ltd	$	1.09
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.Tch Sicav	$	10.06
(w) Transco Gold Mine Inv.	$	3.50
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	268.47
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	69.32
(w) Tudor B.V.I Futures,LTD	$	2776.59
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	201.65
(d) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CLA	$	3429.28
(d) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CLB	$	1567.00
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1361.18
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	73.61
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	57.57
(d) Uni Bond Fund	$	1691.35
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1649.37
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	129.21
(w) Updyke Fund Ltd.	$	247.90
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.82
(w) Vesper Flux	BF	9163.00
(d) Victoria Fund	$	14684.25
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	13.64
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	22.96
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	11.02
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	79,845.80

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ∘ - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

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Bonn and Paris Study Shift of Airbus Assembly

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West German and French aerospace officials are examining the possibility of shifting final assembly of Airbus Industrie's A-320 jet to West Germany from France, a West German Economics Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

Although France has agreed to a study of the issue, it remains opposed to the idea, according to sources at Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West Germany, a partner in the consortium.

The spokesman for the Economics Ministry in Bonn confirmed press reports that Erich Riedl, the ministry's state secretary, who coordinates aerospace policy, had proposed the idea in a letter to the French transport minister, Michel Delebarre, in October.

"There was a letter and this was followed by talks," he said. "Since then, a working group of French and West German industry officials has been set up to examine the possibility of shifting A-320 production to West Germany."

He would not confirm details of the letter.

Airbus Industrie is a consortium of four European aerospace companies, with Aerospatiale of France and MBB each holding 37.9 percent stakes. British Aerospace PLC has a 20 percent stake and Casa of Spain has about 4 percent.

The ministry spokesman also would not comment on whether shifting final assembly of the planes to West Germany was increasingly likely, as suggested by a report Thursday in the Munich daily Süddeutsche Zeitung.

"The discussions are a long way from reaching a final destination, and there are many issues to be dealt with," he said.

France has agreed to the formation of a working group of experts from MBB and Aerospatiale of Toulouse, France, where the narrow-bodied A-320 jet is produced, MBB sources said.

Reuters quoted a spokesman for Airbus Industrie as saying that final assembly of the A-320 would "remain in Toulouse for the foreseeable future."

According to the Munich newspaper, Mr. Riedl wrote that in view of the high burden West German taxpayers carry for the Airbus program, the nation's share of Airbus production should be raised to conform with its financial commitment.

"In West Germany, we must work against the impression that Airbus is ultimately a French product with German suppliers, and at that, on the basis of high subsidies," the newspaper said, quoting Mr. Riedl's letter.

The article said Airbus would save $60 million a year if final assembly were shifted to West Germany. But industry sources doubted whether accurate cost projections had been formulated.

The significance of West Germany's role in Airbus was underscored when Airbus Industrie announced in Paris on Thursday that Deutsche Lufthansa AG, the West German national carrier, signed a $3 billion order for 15 A-340 wide-bodied jets with options on another 15.

A spokesman said the contract stemmed from Lufthansa's decision two years ago to order the long-range jets, still in development and also to be made in Toulouse.

Sources at the economics ministry and MBB said that there was no link between the announcement of the signing and news that a study was under way on the possibility of shifting A-320 production.

The A-340 is scheduled to make its first flight in May 1991. Lufthansa will take initial deliveries of the aircraft, which can seat up to 256 passengers, in September 1992.

While Airbus officials in France were playing down the importance of the A-320 working group, a spokesman at Deutsche Airbus GmbH in Munich said, "We welcome Mr. Riedl's moves on the political level."

The issue arose because of what he termed "the outstanding sales success we have had with the A-320." The jet seats between 130 and 170 passengers.

■ BAe to Cut 2,500 Jobs

British Aerospace said Thursday that it would cut the work force at one of its units by 15.6 percent to boost efficiency and competitiveness, Reuters reported from London.

The company said it would cut 2,500 jobs out of 16,000 at British Aerospace (Dynamics) Ltd. by the end of 1990. The unit is mainly involved in missiles systems.

ROBOTS: *Industry Tries Turn Toward Service Sector*

(Continued from first finance page)

$30,000 to $50,000 — could pay for itself if it allows people to return to work.

Mr. Engelberger, who promoted industrial robots for two decades before they were accepted, said he believed that service robots are now at the stage that industrial robots were in the late 1950s.

Some observers said the market for service robots might develop more quickly than it did for industrial machines, which took 20 years.

If such enthusiasm turns out to be justified, many of the major robotics players are unlikely to be able to take advantage of the situation.

Not surprisingly, some of the big companies that had hoped to cash in on the robotics boom, like General Electric Co. and Westinghouse, dropped out when sales faltered. And some of the smaller companies disappeared.

But those that remained have kept a basic optimism. They contend that the slump in sales is a temporary reaction to the overheated expectations for the industrial robot in the early 1980s.

"The perception is that high-tech industries should not go through business cycles, but a few years before the robot industry went down, semiconductors were on their knees," said Eric Mittelstadt, president of GMF Robotics, a subsidiary of General Motors Corp. "All companies go through business cycles."

Mr. Mittelstadt argues that thousands of manufacturing companies still need to improve their productivity and that eventually they will turn to automation and robotics. He forecasts annual sales growth of 25 percent to 30 percent once the upturn begins.

There are only three broad-line industrial robot companies in the United States: Asea Brown Boveri, GMF Robotics, and Cincinnati Milacron Inc. Only Cincinnati Milacron makes most of its products in the United States. GMF sells mostly Japanese-made machines and those produced by Asea come largely from Europe.

Smaller companies remaining in the business have adopted a niche marketing strategy. Adept Technology, for example, has avoided heavy industry and instead focused on small high-speed machines for such light-assembly applications as electronic components. Others are specializing in such tasks as spray painting, arc welding or materials handling.

At the beginning of the 1980s, robots were viewed as the solution to improving productivity. They were widely publicized and came to symbolize high-tech manufacturing.

But factory managers quickly learned that they could not just substitute robots for workers on existing assembly lines.

"It's not a matter of taking the man out and putting a robot in," said Stanley Pearson, manager of Cincinnati Milacron's robot division. "You have to redesign the whole process."

A robotic assembly line requires elaborate, precise fixtures that present workpieces to the robots the same way every time. Otherwise, a robot will try to weld empty air or punch holes in the item it is supposed to be building.

But some companies ran into problems after ordering hundreds of robots before they had completely debugged their smaller systems. The biggest company involved was General Motors, which at one point was ordering 40 percent of all robots sold in the United States.

As new plants full of robots went into operation, further difficulties appeared. Robots were painting each other, not cars; machines intended to install windshields were forcing them into the back seat.

Top executives of GM and some other large manufacturers began to have a change of attitude about manufacturing techniques. Surprised by the high quality and productivity achieved at relatively low-technology plants managed by the Japanese in the United States, they decided that the fully automatic, unmanned factory was not the only answer.

Orders for robots, automated guided vehicles and other trappings of automated production fell sharply, leading to a shakeout in the industry.

Dispute Clouds West European Fighter Project

Reuters

BONN — An argument between Britain and West Germany over a radar system for the European Fighter Aircraft is threatening the four-nation project, sources in the Defense Ministry here said Thursday.

The sources said Bonn was irritated that Britain, which already has the major share of developing the engine and fuselage, was insisting the radar be built by a consortium led by the British military contractor Ferranti PLC.

West Germany, Britain, Italy and Spain agreed last May to build 750 fighters for the 1990s. The project is worth 60 billion DM ($33 billion).

The West German sources said Bonn was considering developing its own radars for the 200 fighters it will receive or, as a final resort, pulling out of the project altogether.

The West Germans are pushing the MSD 2000 radar system from a consortium led by AEG AG, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG. The consortium includes Marconi Co., a subsidiary of Britain's General Electric Co.; INISEL of Spain and FIAR SpA of Italy, a unit of Sweden's L.B. Ericsson.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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Technology

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Why the search for a single operating standard has split the industry.

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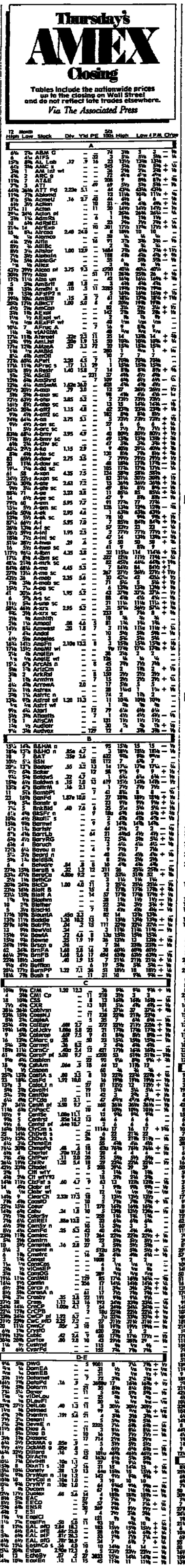
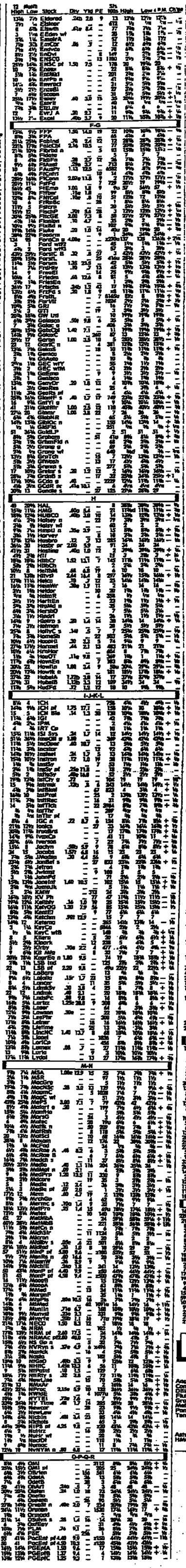
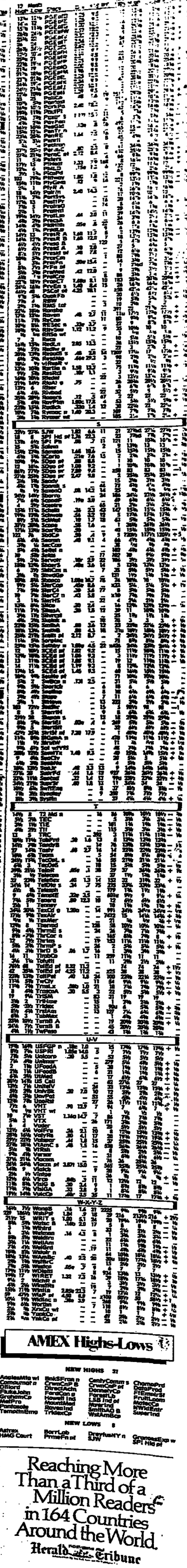
Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press







AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 37

Anglesite wt, Consumer n, Dillard, Duke John, EnsoInCp, MatPro, Pantasote, TamothEmo, BnkSFran n, BrmCnP B, DirectActn, FoxInCom s, Hawell Ind, Raven Ind, TridexCp, ChamesRd, DataFood, FTEmmirsB, FruitLoom, MotorCa, NWidEntr, Superind, WstAmBcp

NEW LOWS 8

Astrex, HMG Court, BorrLab, PrimeFin pf, PrmrtusNY n, SJW, GrnmanEkp w, SPT Hld pf

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Herald Tribune

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips in New York Ahead of Trade Data

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended slightly lower against most major currencies on Thursday as nervousness over the scheduled Friday release of U.S. trade data neutralized buoyancy drawn from the decision by the West German central bank not to raise its interest rates, dealers said.

The U.S. currency ended at 1.8385 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8410 DM on Wednesday, and it fell to 126.10 yen from 126.25.

The British pound, however, fell against the dollar, finishing at $1.7710, down from $1.7743.

The dollar closed at 1.5605 Swiss francs, down from 1.5623, and at 6.2600 French francs, down from 6.2700.

Earlier, the dollar held steady in European markets following the Bundesbank decision.

Recent speculation that West German and other European interest rates would be raised to combat inflation had depressed the U.S. currency and some stock markets.

Dealers said the focus of the market shifted to the release Friday of U.S. trade data for December, and they added that traders were were reluctant to adopt fresh positions.

"It's hard to buy dollars before the trade data, but it's also hard to sell dollars after recent sharp drops," said Makoto Aratake, a dealer at the Bank of Tokyo.

Analysts said they believed the U.S. deficit would total $12 billion for December, following a $12.5 billion gap in November.

In London, the dollar ended at 1.8425 DM, up from 1.8415. It fell to 126.30 yen from 126.40.

The pound eased to $1.7680 from $1.7740 on Wednesday.

The U.S. unit rose slightly to 1.5650 Swiss francs, compared with 1.5630, but it fell to 6.2650 French francs from 6.2700.

Dealers said the Bundesbank decision on interest rates stemmed from the new-found strength of the mark against the dollar. But the general view was that mounting inflation would eventually force higher West German interest rates.

A meeting of the bank's policy-making central council left the key discount rate unchanged at 4 percent and Lombard rate unaltered at 6 percent. The rates are charged on various loans to commercial banks.

The Bundesbank had already increased its interest rates twice in the last two months. Economists said the central bank did not want to be seen reacting nervously to every new signal on the inflation front.

But Ernst-Moritz Lipp, chief economist at Dresdner Bank, said, "This is not a sign the Bundesbank is going to ease up."

The Bundesbank's next chance to raise rates will be at a council meeting on March 2.

The pound, boosted by the West German decision, was further supported by British reports on earnings and jobs showing that the economy was growing strongly.

The increase in underlying average earnings in Britain for December was in line with predictions at 8.75 percent. But an annual 2.2 percent rise in unit labor costs was more than double the 1 percent increase that had been expected.

The data supported market views the British policy of high interest rates would be maintained. The markets expect a report on January retail prices Friday to show a strong annual rise of about 7.2 percent.

Bush Sanguine on Rates

President George Bush said he expected the Fed to reduce upward pressure on interest rates as soon as the government devised a budget for fiscal 1990, Reuters reported from Washington.

"I don't see inflationary pressures as so bad as to warrant substantially higher interest rates," he told reporters.

Mr. Bush predicted that once a new budget was reached for fiscal 1990 that the Fed would alter its policies on interest rates. He said the "best thing to do about interest rates is to get a budget agreement."

"Once we get that, I can almost guarantee you the Fed will come off on interest rates."

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.8425	1.8415
Pound sterling	1.7680	1.7740
Japanese yen	126.30	126.40
Swiss franc	1.5650	1.5630
French franc	6.2650	6.2700

Source: Reuters

EC's Third World Partners Seek Aid on Commodities

Reuters

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo — The European Community's Third World trading partners argued here Thursday that the community has an obligation to pay more for their commodities.

Fiji's prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, speaking at the start of two days of talks on a new trade and aid pact, urged the community to ease the debt burden of developing states to compensate for the benefits the community enjoys from cheap Third World exports.

The Europeans have so far rejected discussion on waiving Third World debts and have suggested improvements in the competitiveness of the exports to make up for low commodity market prices.

The Fijian leader said poorer countries that could not sell their products profitably were unable to repay their debts and had to borrow more to finance imports. "How can those who enjoy the benefits of our low and falling priced commodities then say to us debt has no place in the convention?" he asked.

He referred to the Lomé Convention between the community and the 66-member African, Caribbean and Pacific group of nations. The pact was originally negotiated in Lomé, Togo.

The ministerial talks mark the latest round of negotiations on a new five-year pact to replace the present one, which expires in 1990 and is worth 8.5 billion European Currency Units ($9.5 billion).

Part of Lomé aid consists of so-called "Stabex" funds, which compensate the ACP countries for lost export earnings due to commodity price falls. But many commodities are at record lows, and the Third World nations say the program is woefully underfunded. Last year, the community paid 75 million ECU in Stabex funds.

"Stabex now compensates us for less than 10 percent of commodity price falls," said Gabon's planning minister, Pascal Nze.

The ACP nations debt to the community and individual EC members is estimated at $140 billion.

EC members, led by the Netherlands and Britain, want more of the aid under the Lomé pact to be tied to structural adjustment programs, which are designed to balance budgets of troubled countries and help with debt repayments. But the strict conditions attached to this aid often call for sharp public spending cuts, something the Third World countries say hinders their development.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Norway

Norsk Hydro

Year	1988	1987
Oper Net	6,290.	4,890.

United States

Alexander & Alexander

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	317.90	299.00
Oper Net	20.40	10.70
Oper Share	0.50	0.25
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	1,230.	1,180.
Oper Net	71.00	74.90
Oper Share	1.71	1.77

Anchor Glass Contain.

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	233.70	248.90
Net Inc.	(a)9.19	3.85
Per Share	—	0.28
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	977.80	766.10
Net Inc.	(a)8.51	20.00
Per Share	—	1.45

a: loss.

Campbell Soup

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	1,580.	1,340.
Net Inc.	94.90	84.60
Per Share	0.73	0.65
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	2,920.	2,520.
Oper Net	164.20	147.00
Oper Share	1.27	1.13

1988 net excludes gain of $32.5 million in half.

Castle & Cooke

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	588.80	425.50
Net Inc.	19.40	19.30
Per Share	0.33	0.36
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	2,470.	1,860.
Oper Net	112.30	88.90
Oper Share	2.05	1.65

Enserch

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	711.70	678.70
Oper Net	6.88	16.00
Oper Share	0.05	0.21
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	2,740.	2,570.
Oper Net	10.70	61.50
Oper Share	—	0.80

Esselte Business Sys.

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	378.20	362.80
Oper Net	18.50	18.50
Oper Share	0.90	0.90
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	1,400.	1,240.
Oper Net	58.90	56.50
Oper Share	2.87	2.75

Ford Motor

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	23,900.	21,000.
Net Inc.	1,160.	932.00
Per Share	2.42	1.87
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	92,400.	79,900.
Net Inc.	5,300.	4,620.
Per Share	10.96	9.05

Gaf

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	225.00	209.10
Oper Net	21.80	19.50
Oper Share	0.76	0.65
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	961.40	836.90
Oper Net	90.80	100.10
Oper Share	3.18	2.93

Goodyear Tire/Rubber

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	2,830.	2,620.
Net Inc.	56.40	167.00
Per Share	0.98	2.92
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	10,810.	9,910.
Net Inc.	350.10	770.90
Per Share	6.11	12.73

ITT

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	5,200.	4,800.
Net Inc.	180.00	421.00
Per Share	1.26	2.84
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	19,400.	18,100.
Net Inc.	817.00	965.00
Per Share	5.70	6.41

Jepson

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	111.90	116.40
Net Inc.	2.45	2.43
Per Share	0.13	0.12
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	560.10	530.10
Net Inc.	12.80	18.30
Per Share	0.68	1.01

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse — Closing prices in local currencies, Feb. 16

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	42.30	42.30
ACF Holding	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahold	91.60	91.40
Akzo	149.20	150.80
AMEV	54.30	54.30
A'Dam Rubber	8.70	8
Amro Bank	81	81
Bols	137	137.80
Buhrmann Tett	64	63.50
BVG	[illegible]	[illegible]
Center Parcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
CSM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elsevier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fokker	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gist-Brocades	34.90	34.60
Heineken	147.90	147.20
Hoogovens	82.40	80.40
Hunter Douglas	91	91.80
IHC Caland	21	21.10
Int Mueller	79.10	79.20
KLM	43.90	43.80
KNP	50.20	49.60
Nat Neder	64.50	64.80
Nedlloyd	290.50	292
NMB Bank	213.50	208.50
Oce Grinten	305	305
Pakhoed	122.50	121.20
Philips	35.90	35.60
Robeco	105.30	105
Rodamco	160.70	160.70
Rolinco	100.70	100.30
Rorento	61.60	61.60
Royal Dutch	122.50	121.70
Unilever	130.40	129.40
Van Ommeren	37.20	37.30
VMF Stork	28.90	28.60
VNU	88	88.20
Wessanen	79.40	78.20
Wolters/Kluwer	154	152.50

ANP-CBS Indx at 15.30: 162.90
Previous: 161.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	5230	5210
Bekaert	15800	15800
Cockerill	344	346
Cobepa	5950	5920
Delhaize	5120	5140
EBES	4970	4945
GB-Inno-BM	1418	1416
GBL	4130	4140
Gevaert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoboken	14650	14600
Intercom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kredietbank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petrofina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royale Belge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soc Gen Bque	12425	12400
Sofina	13450	13300
Solvay	9050	9010
Tractebel	10825	10800
UCB	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unerg	2845	[illegible]

Current Stock Index: 5789.14
Previous: 5799.64

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	212.20	215
Allianz Hldg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altana	399.50	390
Asko Dt. Kfhs	[illegible]	[illegible]
BASF	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bayer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay. Hypo bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay Vereinsbank	[illegible]	[illegible]
BBC	[illegible]	[illegible]
BHF-Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
BMW	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerzbank	241.70	241.50
Continental	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daimler-Benz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Degussa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dt. Babcock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deutsche Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresdner Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feldmuehle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harpener	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henkel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hochtief	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoechst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoesch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holzmann	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horten	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hussel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IWKA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kali + Salz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karstadt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaufhof	[illegible]	[illegible]
KHD	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kloeckner Werke	[illegible]	[illegible]
Krupp Stahl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linde	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lufthansa	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAN	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mannesmann	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metallgesell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muench Rueck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nixdorf	[illegible]	[illegible]
PKI	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porsche	[illegible]	[illegible]
Preussag	[illegible]	[illegible]
PWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
RWE	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Schering	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEL	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siemens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thyssen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Varta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veba	[illegible]	[illegible]
VEW	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volkswagen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wella	[illegible]	[illegible]

Commerzbank index: 1443.50
Previous: 1442.50
F.A.Z. Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	181	181
Enso-Gutzeit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finnish Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]
K.O.P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kymmene	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nokia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pohjola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockmann	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Utd Paper	148	147
Wartsila	379	379

Unitas Index: 782.40
Previous: 782.80

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	21.50	21.40
Cathay Pacific	9.70	9.75
Cavendish Int'l	3.75	3.80
Cheung Kong	10.30	10.30
China Light Pwr	14.90	14.90
Dairy Farm Int'l	6.40	6.45
Hang Lung Dev.	6.25	6.35
Hang Seng Bank	32.50	32.75
Henderson Land	6.70	6.80
HK Air Eng.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HK China Gas	19.40	19.50
HK Electric Hdgs	7.70	7.70
HK Land	10.30	10.80
HK Realty Trust	5.65	5.75
HK Shang Bank	7.30	7.35
HK Shai Hits	6.25	6.30
HK Telecomm	5.50	5.40
HK-TVB	1.30	1.42
HK Ferry	7.15	7.15
Hutch Whampoa	10.40	10.30
Hysan Dev	1.47	1.48
Jardine Math.	18.20	18.10
Jardin Strat Hdg	12.20	12.40
Kowloon Motor	9.50	9.50
Mandarin Orient	5.40	5.30
Miramar Hotel	8.95	8.50
New World Dev	14.80	15
SHK Props	14.90	14.80
Stelux	3.30	3.325
Swire Pac A	21.30	21.20
Tai Cheung Pros	4.80	4.775
Wharf Hold.	10.30	10.40
Wing On Co	6	6
Winsor Ind.	9.60	9.55
World Int'l Hdgs	4.875	4.925

Hang Seng Index: 3081.14
Previous: 3100.87

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1575	1575
Altech	10200	10000
Anglo American	7100	7075
Barlows	3175	3100
Blyvoor	1280	1300
Buffels	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Beers	6700	6700
GFSA	2150	2125
Harmony	1100	1100
Hiveld Steel	3140	3100
Kloof	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nedbank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rusplat	[illegible]	[illegible]
SA Brews	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Helena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sasol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welkom	1850	1850
Western Deep	11100	10950

Composite Stock Index: 2198
Previous: 2182

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp $	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Lyons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anglo Am Gd $	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ass Brit Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asda-MFI Gp	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barclays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bass	[illegible]	[illegible]
B.A.T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beecham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Circle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boc Group	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boots	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowater Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Aero.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brit Airways	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Telec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BTR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burmah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable Wireless	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cadbury Schw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charter Cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial U	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Gold Fd	14 13/32	14 17/32
Cookson Gp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Courtaulds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalgety	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Beers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Driefontein $	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fisons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freegold $	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gateway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Accident	[illegible]	[illegible]
GEC	[illegible]	[illegible]
GKN	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glaxo	12 35/64	12 17/32
Grand Met	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRE	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guinness	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICI	11 61/64	11 53/64
Jaguar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Land Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal and Gen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lloyds Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lonrho	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marks & Sp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maxwell Com	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metal Box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat.West.Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pearson	[illegible]	[illegible]
P and O	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pilkington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plessey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prudential	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racal Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randfontein $	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reed Internat.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reuters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rolls-Royce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
RTZ	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saatchi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sainsbury	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Holding	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell	[illegible]	[illegible]
STC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Chart.Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Storehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun alliance	18 63/64	11 3/64
Tate and Lyle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thorn Emi	[illegible]	[illegible]
T.I. Group	441	441
Trafalgar Hse	[illegible]	[illegible]
THF	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ultramar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unilever	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Biscuits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vickers	[illegible]	[illegible]
War Loan 3½ %	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellcome Gp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	375	377

F.T. 30 Index: 1667.30
Previous: 1677.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2033.80
Previous: 2047.50

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Banco Central	965	965
Banco Santander	867	880
Banesto	965	965
CEPSA	472	472
Dragados	473	472
Expl. Rio Tinto	271	298
Hidroelec. Esp.	81	81
Iberduero	108.75	109.50
Telefonica	184.50	184

General Index: 274.35
Previous: 274.50

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	3635	3609
Bastogi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ciga hotels	4200	4200
CIR	5625	5585
Cred Ital	1765	1765
Eridania	5540	5510
Ferruzzi Fin.	2982	2975
Ferruzzi Agr.	1980	1975
Fiat	9440	9311
Generali	42020	41800
IFI	18260	18290
Italcem	11910	11950
Italgas	2250	2220
Italmobiliare	14150	14150
Mediobanca	20490	20300
Montedison	[illegible]	[illegible]
NBA	1700	[illegible]
Olivetti	9260	9252
Pirelli	2941	2935
RAS	41200	41300
Rinascente	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saipem	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIP	[illegible]	[illegible]
SME	3640	3642
Snia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standa	24100	23450
Stet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toro	21170	21090

a: x100.
MIB Index: 984
Previous: 976

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	600	594
Air Liquide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alsthom Atl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Av Dassault	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bancaire	774	776
BIC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bongrain	2865	2904
Bouygues	[illegible]	[illegible]
BSN-GD	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrefour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chargeurs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Club Med	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dumez	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elf-Aquitaine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Europe 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen. Eaux	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hachette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imetal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafarge Coppee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lesieur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oreal (L')	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merlin Gerin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michelin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moulinex	131.70	127.50
Occidentale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paribas	471.50	471.90
Pernod-Ricard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perrier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peugeot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printemps (Au)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radiotechnique	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redoute (La)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roussel Uclaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saint Gobain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanofi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skis Rossignol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Societ. Generale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telemecanique	4501	4501
Thomson-CSF	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	416.10	419
Valeo	663	655

Bourse trend index: + 0.57%
Previous: — 1.38%

Sao Paulo

Feb. 15

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	1.40	1.43
Bradesco	0.07	0.07
Brahma	0.23	0.24
Paranapanema	0.22	0.22
Petrobras	2.99	2.98
Varig	0.18	0.14

Bovespa Index: 41283
Previous: 40026

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	6.15	6.05
City Dev.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DBS	8.70	8.60
Fraser Neave	7.45	7.35
Genting	5.40	5.40
Harrisons Plant	4.88	4.80
Haw Par	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hume	1.71	1.72
Inchcape	5.45	5.60
Keppel	[illegible]	[illegible]
KL Kepong	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lum Chang	1.34	1.31
Malayan Banks	4.78	4.78
OCBC	8.70	8.65
OUB	3.44	3.42
OUE	6.15	6.05
Sembawang	4.04	3.96
Shangri-la	7.40	7.55
Sime Darby	3.42	3.42
SIA	13.50	13.50
S'pore Land	8.85	8.60
S'pore Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Steamship	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Trading	[illegible]	[illegible]
UOB	5.80	5.70
United Overseas	1.79	1.76

Straits Times Ind.: 1129.83
Previous: 1122.56

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	251	250
Alfa Laval	495	490
Asea	412	412
Astra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlas Copco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrolux	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ericsson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esselte	[illegible]	[illegible]
Handelsbanken	170	169
Pharmacia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norsk Hydro	147.50	138
Saab-Scania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandvik	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCA	[illegible]	[illegible]
S-E. Banken	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skandia Ins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skanska	440	445
SKF	450	445
Stora	365	362
SwedishMatch	142	142
Volvo	442	427

Affaersvaerlden: 1072.30
Previous: 1071.00

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.28	5.36
BHP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boral	3.30	3.35
Bougainville	2.40	2.45
Coles Myer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comalco	3.77	3.90
CRA	7.90	8.14
CSR	4.04	4.10
Dunlop	4.30	4.43
Elders IXL	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICI Australia	6.26	6.36
Magellan	2.45	2.45
MIM	1.66	1.74
Nat Aust Bank	6.32	6.42
News Corp	10.50	10.70
N Broken Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poseidon	2.20	2.20
QCT Resources	1.04	1.04
Santos	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Nation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westpac Banking	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodside	1.86	1.88

All Ordinaries Index: 1451.40
Previous: 1478.40

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	696	696
Asahi Chemical	1020	1030
Asahi Glass	1920	1950
Bank of Tokyo	1690	1660
Bridgestone	1390	1410
Canon	1450	1510
Casio	1370	1400
C.Itoh	1190	1120
Dai Nippon Print	2370	2410
Daiwa House	2020	2050
Daiwa Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fanuc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuji Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuji Photo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fujitsu	1440	1440
Hitachi	1550	1480
Hitachi Cable	1200	1210
Honda	1970	1990
Ito Yokado	4070	4180
Japan Air Lines	17000	16900
Kajima	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansai Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kawasaki Steel	965	970
Kirin Brewery	1930	1980
Komatsu	1170	1180
Kubota	988	1000
Kyocera	4710	4880
Matsu Elec Inds	2370	2410
Matsu Elec Wks	1830	1820
Mitsubishi Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Kasei	1110	1120
Mitsubishi Elec	1070	1060
Mitsubishi Hvy	1160	1160
Mitsubishi Corp	1700	1780
Mitsui and Co	1260	1180
Mitsukoshi	2410	2440
Mitsumi	1000	1020
NEC	[illegible]	[illegible]
NGK Insulators	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nikko Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Kogaku	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Yusen	966	959
Nissan	1350	1340
Nomura Sec	3920	3880
NTT	1700a	1700a
Olympus Optical	1210	1250
Pioneer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ricoh	1170	1170
Sanyo Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sharp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shimazu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shinetsu Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	6850	6950
Sumitomo Bank	3890	3870
Sumitomo Chem	998	1000
Sumi Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumitomo Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taisei Corp	1630	1620
Taisho Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Takeda Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
TDK	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teijin	875	874
Tokyo Marine	2340	2320
Tokyo Elec Pwr	7260	7380
Toppan Printing	1920	1910
Toray Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toshiba	1150	1140
Toyota	2540	2550
Yamaichi Sec	2010	2000

a: x1000.
Nikkei 225: 32083.58
Previous: 32149.48
New Index: 2468.19
Previous: 2475.71

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	8150	8175
Alusuisse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Leu	3050	3060
Brown Boveri	2990	2980
Ciba Geigy	3135	3120
Credit Suisse	2730	2690
Electrowatt	2950	2920
Georg Fischer	1440	1430
Hoffman R Roby	14250	14175
Interdiscount	3660	3660
Jacob Suchard	7140	7080
Jelmoli	2475	2500
Landis Gyr	1350	1350
Moevenpick	5200	5225
Nestle	7260	7240
Oerlikon-B	1225	1210
Pargesa Holding	1595	1590
Sandoz	1840	1845
Schindler	5275	5450
Sulzer	459	448
Surveillance	4950	4925
Swissair	1030	1015
SBC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss Reinsur	1680	1670
Swiss Volksbank	1770	1750
Union Bank	3130	3110
Winterthur	4130	4110
Zurich Ins	1850	1830

SBC Index: 587.50
Previous: 588.10

Toronto — *Feb. 16*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
7384	Abti Prce	$21	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
4225	Agnico E	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
431831	Air Canada	$12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
31040	Alt Energy	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
2317	Alta Nat	$16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
25640	A Barick	$24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
20500	Atco I f	$9⅝	9½	9½	
31138	BCED	370	365	365	
18484	BP Canada	$17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
279899	Bank N S	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
900	Baton	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
210467	BCE Inc	$38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
4200	Bralorne	40	37	37	— 1
5720	Bramalea	$30	29½	29¾	— ¼
50407	BC Phone	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
13480	Brunswk	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
100055	CAE	$12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
2360	CCL B f	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
3400	Cambior	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
19850	Campeau	$18⅛	17⅞	18	
33700	C Nor West	$8¼	8	8	— ⅛
5000	C Packrs	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
641	C Tung	$6	6	6	
169305	CI Bk Com	$25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ¼
8300	CP Forest	$48¼	47½	47½	— ⅝
528233	CP Ltd	$23¼	23	23⅛	
361354	CTire A f	$20	19¾	20	+ 1
195450	Cantor	$27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
9500	Cara	$16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
19463	Celanese	$34	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
300	Celanes 1 p	$33	33	33	+ 2
7168	Cntrl Cap	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
80	CHUM	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
99725	Cineplex	$19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
108604	Corona A f	$9⅝	8½	9	— ½
6852	Denison A p	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9146	Denison B f	$6	5⅞	6	
8900	Derlan	$12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
10700	Develcon	120	120	120	
8518	Dicknsn A f	$6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
2940	Dicknsn B	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24056	Dofasco	$29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
1400	Donohue	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
2300	Du Pont A	$28	27½	27½	— ½
20800	Dylex A f	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
1	Emco	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9950	Equity Svr A	425	420	425	
1400	FCA Intl	$9	8⅝	8⅝	
112204	Ficnbrdge	$27½	27¼	27⅜	
105259	Fed Ind A	$17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
6450	Fed Pion	$13⅞	13½	13⅝	
7968	Fiel CCan A	$19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
5700	Fiel C Inv	$21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
168	Gendis A	$20	20	20	— ⅛
1550	GE Canada	$19¼	19	19	— 1
31800	Gibraltar	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
7100	Goldcorp f	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
825	Hawker	$25	25	25	— ⅛
3098	Hayes D	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
106760	Hees Intl	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
9223	Hemlo Gld	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
3800	Hollinger	$14⅝	14½	14½	
532	H Bay Co	$25	24⅞	24⅞	
54800	Imasco L	$31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
39125	Inland Gas	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
79900	Intl Thom	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
13210	Interhome	$45½	45	45½	+ ½
17524	Ipsco	$20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
1102	Ivaco A f	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
100	Ivaco B	$12	12	12	
18980	Jannock	$20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
50	Kerr Add	$22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
74962	Labatt	$23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
800	Loblaw Co	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2505	Lumonics	460	455	455	+ 5
34694	Magna A f	$15¼	15	15	
3100	MDS H A	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
34620	Mclan H X	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1158	Maritime f	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
1595	Mark Res	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
300	Minnova	$22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
26602	Molson A f	$33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ¼
1721	N-W Gr	440	430	430	— 5
24275	Noranda F	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
179873	Noranda I	$25½	25⅛	25¼	
226882	Norcen	$22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
413228	Nova Cor f	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
103850	Nowsco W	$14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
13151	Oshawa A f	$25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
28400	PWA Corp	$17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
5575	Pamour	$7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
40533	PanCan P	$26⅝	26	26¼	+ ½
271307	Placer Dm	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
9800	Que Sturg a	210	210	210	
16100	Rayrock f	$6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
10000	Redpath	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
82830	Renisanc	$14	13½	14	+ ⅛
3558	Rogers A	$122	117	117	— 3
10554	Rogers B f	$96½	94⅛	95⅛	— 1¼
328	Roman	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
595	Rothman	$61	61	61	
10300	RyTrco A	$17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
40291	Sceptre R	405	385	395	+ 20
33100	Scotts f	$13⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
64817	Sears Can	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
15400	SHL Systm	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9150	Shell Can	$47⅞	47⅛	47½	+ ⅛
26145	Sherritt	$13⅞	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
178225	Southam	$31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
14494	Spar Aero f	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
24677	Stelco A	$24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
29055	TCC Bev	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
50	Teck Cor A	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
75370	Teck B f	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
104179	Tex Can	$40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+ ¼
4269	Thom N A	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
100163	Tor Dm Bk	$37⅞	37½	37½	
246500	Torstar B f	$31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
300	Trns Mt	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
54563	TrnAlta U	$14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
50098	TrCan PL	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
7670	Trimac	390	385	385	— 5
19400	Trilon A	$19⅛	19	19	
2584	Trizec A f	$35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
78000	Turbo	$9	8	8	— 1
3418	Unicorp A f	$7⅞	7½	7½	
598	Un Carbid	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
3926	U Enterise	$10	10	10	
2550	U Keno	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
1000	VGM Cap	400	400	400	
1150	Wrdair A f	$16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
2300	Wrdair B	$16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
42413	Westmin	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
3340	Weston	$37½	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
10576	Woodwd A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛

Total sales 21,995,563 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,606.70	3,609.90

Montreal — *Feb. 16*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
59754	Bank Mont	$29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
800	BombrdrA	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
42805	BombrdrB	$10⅜	10	10⅛	
2752	CB Pak	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
16444	Cascades	$07½	07	07	— ⅛
16542	ConBath	$24⅝	24½	24½	
4817	DomTxtA	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2216	MntTrst	$17½	17¼	17½	
40988	NatBk Cda	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
15036	Noverco	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
34380	Power Corp	$15⅛	14⅞	15	
47345	Provigo	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
50578	Royal Bank	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
1950	SteinbrgA	$33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
26568	Videotron	$16⅞	16	16⅛	— ⅛

Total Sales 35,431,232 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,619.78	1,628.39

Thursday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPORTS

SIDELINES

Bassett Has Answer for Graf Problem

FAIRFAX, Virginia (Combined dispatches) — After being crushed, 6-0, 6-0, by Steffi Graf, Carling Bassett Seguso of Canada said the West German wonder should compete on the men's tennis circuit.

"There's no one that is going to beat her this year if she plays like that," Bassett Seguso said Wednesday after the 42-minute second-round match at a Virginia Slims tournament. "She would do very well in the men's, and I know because I practice with the men. Some of the things she does don't seem human."

Bassett Seguso, who is married to Robert Seguso of the U.S. Davis Cup team, said, "You can't compare her to one of us because we don't hit the ball nearly as hard. She's an incredible athlete. She must have worked and worked to become what she is now. She's great." *(Reuters, UPI)*

Braves Not for Sale, Turner Repeats

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) — Ted Turner has rejected another $80 million offer for the Atlanta Braves.

Jeffrey Gildenhorn, a Washington businessman, offered to buy the National League baseball team from Turner and move it to Washington, but Turner declined. Robert Wussler, senior executive vice president for Turner Broadcasting System Inc., said Wednesday that Turner had not placed the club on the market and had no desire to sell.

A Pennsylvania group headed by Chuck Tanner, a former manager of the Braves, offered Turner $80 million for the franchise last year.

Newspapers Call for Switzer to Resign

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — The state's largest newspaper has joined Oklahoma's other two major metropolitan papers in calling for the resignation of Oklahoma University's football coach, Barry Switzer, after the arrests of five football players on felony charges recently.

The Daily Oklahoman, in Oklahoma City, the largest paper, on Thursday joined the Tulsa World and the Tulsa Tribune in editorials calling for Switzer to resign.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association in December placed Oklahoma on three years' probation. Since then, Oklahoma has suspended five players for criminal allegations, including the arrest Monday of starting quarterback Charles Thompson for allegedly selling cocaine.

Suit Claims Walton Was Unfit to Play

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The attorney for Bill Walton says vague wording in a lawsuit against Walton by the Los Angeles Clippers is a not-so-thinly veiled implication that Walton had used drugs.

The Clippers are suing Walton, a former player, claiming that he was unfit to play basketball during the term of a five-year contract that he signed with them in San Diego as a free agent in 1979. In the suit, filed in December 18, the Clippers say they should no longer make deferred payments to Walton, 36, whose contract calls for him to receive $200,000 a year through 1996, or $1.6 million. According to the suit, the Clippers have no obligation to continue to pay Walton because he "engaged in certain activities detrimental to his health."

Walton's attorney, Gary Vandewegh, said: "They're being about as overt as they can be. The whole idea is to embarrass Bill, to hold him up to public scrutiny, that he used cocaine and smoked marijuana, rubbed Ben-Gay on his back or whatever they may say, it's meant to get Bill to just drop it to avoid scrutiny by the media."

For the Record

Said Aouita of Morocco will run the mile instead of the 3,000 meters at Friday night's Los Angeles Times Indoor Games, the meet's director, Will Kern, has announced. *(UPI)*

Jim Palmer, the winner of three Cy Young awards in his 19 years as a pitcher with the Baltimore Orioles, will become their play-by-play broadcaster for Baltimore's WMAR-TV-2 this season. *(WP)*

Marseille's stormy striker, Eric Cantona, is on loan to the Bordeaux soccer club, which has until May 30 to decide whether to buy Cantona's five-year contract. Cantona was banned from the French national team last year after insulting the team manager and by Marseille last month for a display of temper during a friendly match. *(Reuters)*

The Hoyas Reach New Heights With Dikembe Mutombo

By Steve Berkowitz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When it comes to Dikembe Mutombo, one thing is certain, said John Thompson, Georgetown's basketball coach.

"When he's in the ball game," Thompson said, "you don't have to worry about something happening. Whether it's positive or negative, he makes things happen."

This may be a new development for the Hoyas, but not for Mutombo. From a dimly lit outdoor court in his native Zaire to the klieg-lit caldron of the Louisiana Superdome, Mutombo has been making things happen in U.S. college basketball since 1986.

That was when Jim East, the boys' basketball coach at Merrillville High School, was one of four Indiana high school coaches who traveled to Africa to conduct clinics for a U.S. Information Agency program. When East arrived in Zaire, which was conducting its national tournament, he went to the town of Lubumbashi and watched as several teams composed almost exclusively of players shorter than 6 feet, 5 inches (1.95 meters) battled.

Into this arena came a team from Kinshasa.

"This team had two very, very tall players," East said, "one much younger than the other. I could see right away that the younger one was very skilled as an athlete."

He had discovered Dikembe and Ilo Mutombo.

Dikembe, whose 12 blocked shots against St. John's for the Hoyas on Jan. 23 broke the school and Big East Conference single-game records, has gone on to capture the imaginations of thousands.

"This is my first year to play in America and to play to the big crowds," he said. "Twenty-thousand, 30,000, I never played to the crowds like that at home. I just played to crowds of like 2,000."

That he played at all is a tribute to Ilo, who got his younger brother started in basketball and now is the starting center for Southern Indiana, a Division II team.

About four years ago, Ilo decided that Dikembe was getting too tall for his first loves, soccer and the martial arts, and dragged a protesting Dikembe to his first organized basketball workout.

The Mutombos' team won the tournament, and East flew to Kinshasa thinking he had seen the last of the two brothers. But then, East said, the Chad national team came to Kinshasa looking for a game. Since the team that had just won Zaire's national championship was based there, it was chosen to play.

Re-enter the Mutombos, and enter Herman Henning, the cultural affairs officer for the U.S. embassy in Kinshasa.

"Herm's an ex-basketball coach from Chicago, and he saw potential as much as I did," East said. "I told him I'd like to find out how to get information to American college coaches."

When Henning mentioned the possibility of going to college in the United States, Dikembe and his parents said they were interested.

Henning said: "I wanted a coach who had a good track record and could be patient with Dikembe because he was going to require a lot of work as a basketball player.

"I wanted a program with high visibility because this was the chance of a lifetime for the kid," Henning said, "and I wanted him to be able to make the most of it."

Henning's choice was Georgetown.

"I've been pleased with Dikembe," Thompson said recently. "I think he's inspirational. He makes things happen. I think that's a very good sign."

There's another reason Mutombo has been inspirational. While he's been making things happen on the court, he has been dealing with the death of an older brother this fall and his inability to return home for the funeral.

Henning, who now lives in Washington and describes Dikembe as "sort of like a son to me," said "the kid is going through a hell of a thing. And he is very hard on himself."

No harder than he is on Georgetown's opponents.

"Alonzo Mourning isn't the problem," said Tate George of Connecticut after Georgetown defeated his team Wednesday. "Mourning jumps around a lot back there. But that other guy, he doesn't jump at all. He just stands there."

Often enough, that's all Mutombo needs to do. At a fraction taller than 7-foot-2, he has blocked shots this season with his fingers, his hands, his forearms, even his elbow.

And as the season has progressed, Thompson has given Mutombo more and more playing time. He also has been pairing Mutombo and Mourning more frequently — an awesome sight at the back of a zone defense.

"Eventually," Thompson said, "they are going to play a lot together."

To get a line on Mutombo's future, one need only look back at Akeem Olajuwon's freshman season at the University of Houston. At the time, the Cougars started a front court of sophomore forwards, Clyde Drexler and Michael Young, and a junior at center, Larry Micheaux. They went to the Final Four.

A native of Nigeria, who served as Mutombo's initial basketball inspiration, Olajuwon averaged 18 minutes per game that season. Mutombo is averaging 11.6 so far.

Per 40 minutes, Olajuwon averaged 18.1 points, 13.5 rebounds, 3.1 turnovers, 6.4 fouls and 5.4 blocked shots; per 40 minutes, Mutombo is averaging 13.1 points, 11.8 rebounds, 3.4 turnovers, 5.9 fouls and 7.9 blocked shots.

Olajuwon shot 60.7 percent from the field, 56.3 percent from the free throw line. Mutombo is shooting 68.9 and 43.8.

The Associated Press
Dikembe Mutombo and Alonzo Mourning: An awesome pairing.

Sooners Down Kansas, In Overtime, 94-89

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAWRENCE, Kansas — The Oklahoma Sooners bounced back and hung on to defeat the defending U.S. college basketball champions, the Kansas Jayhawks, 94-89, Wednesday in overtime.

They did it with the aid of Stacey King, who scored seven points in overtime and grabbed a crucial rebound.

King, held to 14 points when regulation ended in an 80-80 tie, scored the first two baskets in the extra period as the Sooners, top ranked by The Associated Press writers' poll, moved up to 22-3 overall and 8-1 in the Big Eight Conference. Kansas, barred because of NCAA rule infractions from defending its title this year, fell to 16-9 and 3-7.

The Jayhawks bolted to a 16-4 lead, but Oklahoma caught up to hold a 41-38 edge at halftime.

"We've started the last four games very soft," said Billy Tubbs, the Sooners' coach. "I mean we weren't as physical and aggressive as we needed to be. Tonight we were not taking it to them, they were taking it to us and we were kind of laid back."

The loss was the sixth straight for Kansas — the longest losing streak since 1973 for the Jayhawks.

After Lincoln Minor's basket brought the Jayhawks to within 90-89, King got a rebound and hit a short jumper for a 92-89 lead.

King finished with 21 points and Mike Bell had 20, Jones 16 and Blaylock 15 for Oklahoma. Randall had 29 points for Kansas; Newton added 23 and Kevin Pritchard 19.

Seton Hall 72, Connecticut 69: In Hartford, Connecticut, Ramon Ramos scored 27 points to lead the 12th-ranked Pirates to a narrow victory in the Big East over Connecticut. Andrew Gaze added 22 points and eight rebounds for Seton Hall (21-4, 8-4).

Connecticut (13-8, 4-7) cut the lead to 70-69 with 55 seconds left, but Gaze scored with 14 seconds remaining, and the Huskies missed a desperation three-pointer.

Cliff Robinson, who finished with 17 points, fouled out for Connecticut with 2:44 remaining.

North Carolina State 98, Clemson 75: At Raleigh, North Carolina, the victory gave the 19th-ranked Wolfpack a one-game lead at 7-2 over North Carolina in the Atlantic Coast Conference, and dropped Clemson to 4-5. Avric Lester scored 17 points and Chris Corchiani 16 for North Carolina State (16-5).

LSU 99, Kentucky 80: In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Rickey Blanton scored 18 points in the final 11:40 of the Southeastern Conference game as Louisiana State University, ranked 20th, beat Kentucky to give the Wildcats their 14th loss in a season for the first time in the 86-year history of the basketball program.

Freshman Chris Jackson scored 34 points for LSU (18-6, 10-3). *(AP, UPI)*

TOP-20 BASKETBALL

Support Wanes On NCAA Rule, Survey Shows

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 — Fewer than four of 10 university NCAA representatives say they now support Proposition 42, a rule that sets tighter academic requirements for scholarship aid to college-bound athletes, according to a Washington Post survey.

According to the poll, only 38 percent of 299 National Collegiate Athletic Association college representatives who voted on Proposition 42 when it passed last month said they favored it, and 49 percent now say they oppose it.

The Post interviewed 299 of the 317 NCAA Division I representatives who voted on the proposal last month in San Francisco. The rule passed, 163-154, with two abstentions and 12 of the 331 eligible schools and conferences failing to vote.

According to the poll, 18 percent of those who favored Proposition 42 at that time now say they are undecided and an additional 11 percent say they oppose it. Among the 48-plus percent who voted against the proposal, 5 percent say they now favor it and 2 percent are undecided.

The poll was conducted between Jan. 24 and Feb. 8.

BOOKS

SECOND CHANCES: Men, Women and Children a Decade After Divorce

By Judith S. Wallerstein and Sandra Blakeslee. 329 pages. $19.95. Ticknor & Fields, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Caryn James

AMERICANS have lost many illusions about marriage — no wonder, since studies show that half of new marriages won't last — but we have retained cruel delusions about the ease of divorce, Dr. Judith S. Wallerstein says.

"Second Chances," which describes the long-term effects of divorce on families, suggests a devastating pattern of emotional consequences.

A girl who had apparently adjusted well to her parents' divorce became depressed and anorexic years later when faced with her first love affair. A 12-year-old with a healthy relationship to her stepfather begins to cry when discussing her natural father. He was just too confused, she insists, to send her a birthday card. Repressed anger in children surfaces as teen-age depression or delinquency; adolescents whose fathers are neglectful often become underachievers.

The immediate traumas facing children of divorce are well documented, of course. Wallerstein's study is important because it shows that divorce is not a temporary crisis or a disease that has a cure but an enduring problematic condition we know far too little about.

"Second Chances" is most provocative, however, because it challenges an assumption so comforting to divorced couples — that what's good for the parents will instantly be good for the children.

"Second Chances," written with Sandra Blakeslee (a science and medical writer), is based on a 10-year follow-up study of 60 families Wallerstein has been observing at intervals since 1971.

They are absolutely mainstream — almost exclusively white, middle-class, from suburban northern California. In all cases except one the mother had custody of the children.

Choosing such a group eliminated other factors, such as poverty and racism, that would also shape the subjects' lives, and helped put divorce in the spotlight. Yet there are obvious problems with her method, which Wallerstein is aware of. Because she was observing the process of divorce and its aftermath, not looking for specific problems, she did not create a control group of intact families. It is impossible to gauge how much her subjects' reactions are actually due to divorce.

Among Wallerstein's more surprising discoveries is the idea that middle-class children of divorce are not being educated as well as their parents. She says, "Sixty percent are on a downward educational course compared with their fathers and 45 percent are on a similarly downward course compared with their mothers." The reason is partly financial. Divorce often leaves single mothers economically deprived, and many fathers refuse to contribute money after their child-support obligations have ended.

Wallerstein's bleak observations do not mean that emotional harm is inevitable in divorce, however. She includes examples of well-adjusted children whose parents have worked out a truce with each other and have managed to build close individual relationships with their children — which sounds simple enough, but on the evidence of "Second Chances" is enormously hard to accomplish.

Wallerstein makes it very clear that "Second Chances" is not an indictment of divorce or an old-fashioned plea that parents stay together for the sake of the children. Such distortion is a real danger, considering the ghastly prospects the book describes. But Wallerstein says, "Our findings do not support those who would turn back the clock."

She is a pragmatist who argues effectively that divorce is here to stay, creating new family structures whose problems demand different kinds of studies and solutions. "Second Chances" is a major step toward that new understanding.

Caryn James is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the more mysterious characters in bridge literature is a lady named "Sylvia," who appeared frequently in the bridge columns of B. Jay Becker. She was celebrated for weird bids and plays that seemed inept to other players but ended in triumph. An extreme example is the diagramed deal, on which Sylvia, sitting South, was playing in her first duplicate game. North was surprised to hear his partner bid spades at the four-level and then continue to slam. He was proud of being able to produce all the top trumps in six spades doubled, a contract that apparently hinged on the opening lead. After a heart lead, South have thrown a club from the dummy. After a minor-suit lead, she would have worked on diamonds whenever possible and made an overtrick. But West chose the spade jack, attacking a crucial entry to the dummy.

Was it nervousness in her first duplicate? Or brilliant analysis? Whatever the cause, she played low from the dummy, allowing the jack to win. After a stunned silence around the table, West shifted a club. South won with the ace and worked on diamonds, with just enough entries to dummy to establish that suit and make the slam. The three club losers in the closed hand were eventually discarded on three diamond winners in the dummy. If Sylvia had won the first trick, as a normal player would do without hesitation, the slam would have been unmakable for lack of entries to the dummy. Was Sylvia a genius or a scatterbrain? We may never know.

NORTH
♠ A K Q 2
♡ —
◇ 10 7 6 4 3 2
♣ 8 7 4

WEST (D)
♠ J
♡ A Q 10 8 6 5
◇ K J 9
♣ K J 8

EAST
♠ —
♡ K J 9 7 4 3 2
◇ Q 8 5
♣ Q 10 2

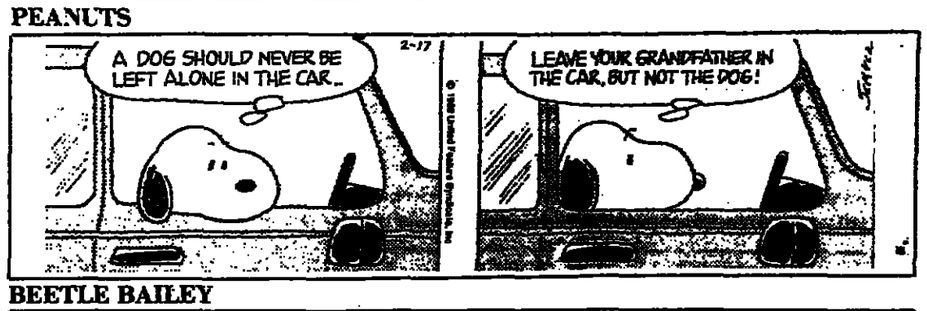
SOUTH
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
♡ —
◇ A
♣ A 6 5 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♡	Pass	4 ♡	4 ♠
5 ♡	5 ♠	6 ♡	6 ♠
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade jack.

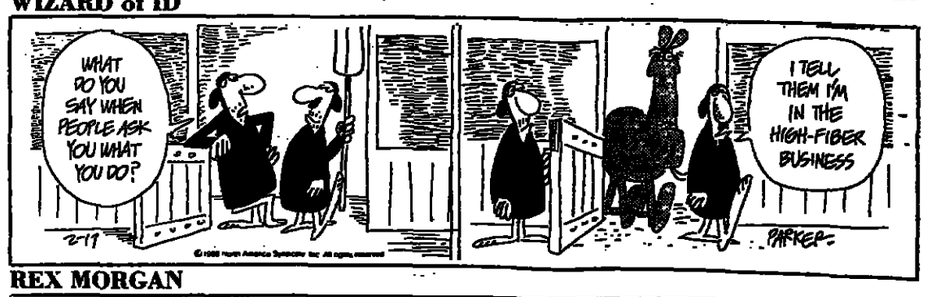
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

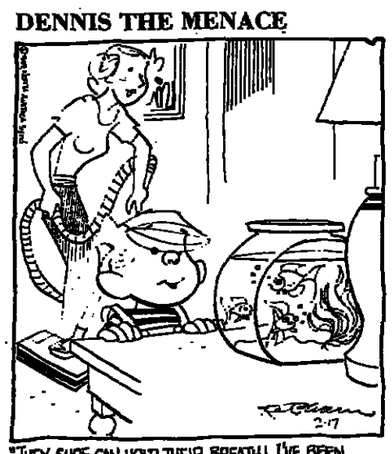
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUDOH
LODOF
ENVEAL
SMUTTO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

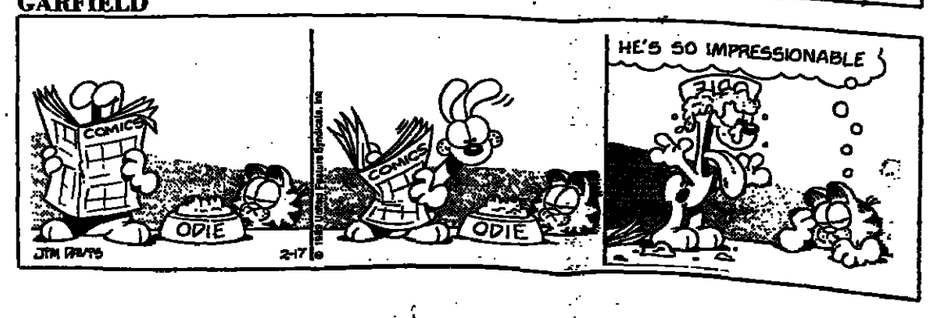
Print answer here: A _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TITLE LAUGH FURROW HELIUM
Answer: Why he ate so much bread— HE WAS IN "LOAF" WITH IT (In love with it)

BLONDIE

GARFIELD



هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

The Good Times Were Long Gone

Still Bad Feelings, but Mainly Relief, in the Aguirre-Dantley Trade-Off

By Chris Baker
Los Angeles Times Service

Although he was the leading scorer in the Dallas Mavericks' history, Mark Aguirre had worn out his welcome after eight stormy seasons in Dallas, where he alienated *his teammates and many others.*

When the announcement was made Wednesday that Aguirre, 29, had been traded to the Detroit Pistons for forward Adrian Dantley, 33, *and the Pistons' first-round* draft choice in 1991, the Mavericks expressed relief to finally be rid of Aguirre.

"Yesterday was Valentine's Day and today should be an all-day party," Sam Perkins, Maverick forward, said.

The Mavericks will miss Aguirre's offensive spark, but not *his emotional outbursts.*

Rolando Blackman, Maverick guard, said, "It's a big shame. Mark can be such a great player when he wants to be and he can make you so much better. But if he doesn't want to be here, it takes away from us."

The Mavericks were rocked by dissension in January, during which they had a 4-11 record. Aguirre's attitude was generally blamed for the worst month in team history.

He clashed repeatedly with Coach John MacLeod.

"Mark's attitude made it difficult for the team," MacLeod said. "It was a big problem. We think Adrian Dantley will be a great asset to this team. We're going to get him the ball a lot, more than he got it in Detroit.

"He's the kind of player who wants the ball when the game is close in the fourth period. He has produced many times in those situations."

Can Detroit handle the explosive Aguirre? Aren't the Pistons worried about his disrupting the team chemistry?

"I don't like to prejudge anybody," the Pistons' coach, Chuck Daly, said. "I've heard all these things about Mark, but we heard the same things about Dantley and Adrian has been very professional.

"Aguirre is a major league offensive player. He can shoot the three-pointers and run the floor and he's a pretty good passer, too. He's the same type of player as Dantley, and he's four years younger. That's the bottom line."

Dantley, who reportedly clashed with Daly and guard Isaiah Thomas, was not happy with the trade.

"I can't talk right now, but I will later," Dantley he said in Detroit. "I told you [the trade] was just going to be a matter of time. It has nothing to do with basketball."

Asked whether the trade involved a personality conflict, Dantley bit his lip and said, "It's a management decision. Players do not have any input."

Thomas refused comment.

The deal would also give the Pistons second-round draft picks in 1989 and 1991 if the Mavericks reach the Western Conference finals.

The trade reunites Thomas and Aguirre, who grew up together in Chicago.

The Pistons are hoping that with Thomas as a motivating force, the moody Aguirre can help them reach the National Basketball Association finals for the second straight season.

Economic considerations may also have been a factor. Dantley earns $1.2 million and Aguirre earns a reported $700,000.

However, the Mavericks owner, Donald Carter, had agreed to renegotiate with Aguirre, promising him $1.4 million, beginning next month.

Teammates: Will They Miss Him?

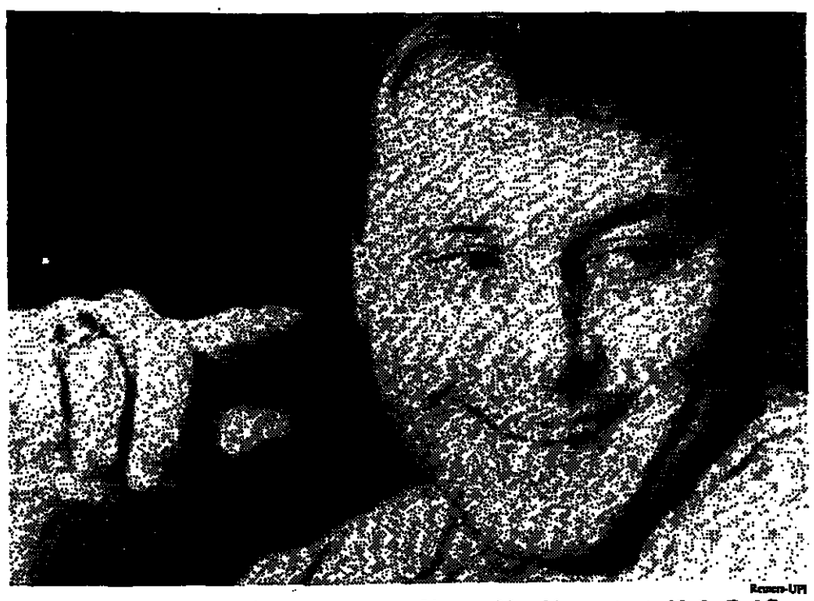
Quotes from various Dallas Mavericks' personnel after the malcontented forward Mark Aguirre was traded to the Detroit Pistons Wednesday:

'The one thing I will say about Dantley is that he plays hard. He wants to play. He's a winner. That's the one thing we could never say about Mark.'
Norm Sonju, general manager.

'I feel 40 pounds lighter. A load has been dumped. You never know if the guy wanted to play or not.'
Sam Perkins, forward.

'You just can't let your teammates down, and he let us down a lot.'
Rolando Blackman, team's second-leading scorer behind Aguirre.

The Associated Press



Reuters-UPI

Roger Clemens at a news conference to announce his record-breaking contract with the Red Sox.

$7.5 Million for Clemens Is Another Baseball Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Baseball's top salary has reached another record as Roger Clemens, a two-time Cy Young Award winner, agreed to a three-year, $7.5 million contract with the Boston Red Sox.

The average annual salary of $2.5 million is the largest in baseball history, although Clemens will receive only the sixth-highest salary for 1989.

Clemens and the Red Sox came to their agreement on Wednesday, just before the pitcher was to enter salary arbitration. He will get a $300,000 signing bonus, $2.2 million this season, $2.5 million in 1990 and $2.5 million in 1991.

Including a prorated share of the signing bonus, Clemens will get $2.6 million each in 1990 and 1991, the highest baseball salary ever, topping the $2.5 million New York Yankees first baseman Don Mattingly will get in 1990.

At four years, 142 days of major league service, Clemens reached $2 million faster than any other player in history, beating Minnesota's Kirby Puckett by five days. Clemens had 78 vitories and 34 losses in his major league career. He won Cy Young Awards after going 24-4 in 1986 and 20-9 in 1987.

In addition to his salary, Clemens can earn $350,000 per year in bonuses. He would get $100,000 for winning the Cy Young Award and $50,000 for finishing second. He would get $100,000 for winning the American League Most Valuable Player and $50,000 for finishing second or third. He would get $50,000 if he is MVP of the AL playoffs and $100,000 if he is MVP of the World Series.

Dwight Gooden of the New York Mets was previously the highest-paid player, earning little more than $2.41 million.

But while baseball was fussing over Gooden and Clemens, Cal Ripken of the Baltimore Orioles quietly became the highest-paid baseball player for 1989 at $2,466,667.

Ripken and the Orioles agreed last July to a three-year contract extention through the 1991 season with an option year for 1992.

Under the original terms of the deal, Ripken was to receive a $400,000 signing bonus, $2 million in 1989, $1.5 million in 1990 and $2 million in 1991. The Orioles were to have an option for 1992 at $2.1 million with a $400,000 buyout.

But by the time Ripken signed the contract on Jan. 5, the terms were changed. He will get an $800,000 signing bonus, $2.2 million this season, $1.1 million in 1990 and $2.2 million in 1991. The Orioles still have an option for 1992 at $2.1 million.

By taking a prorated share of Ripken's signing bonus — one third of $800,000 signing bonus —, and adding it to his 1989 salary, Ripken surpasses Gooden of the New York Mets as the highest-paid player this year.

Clemens, who has been under fire by fans this winter for controversial remarks and for charging $8.50 an autograph at baseball shows, made no apologies for his huge salary.

"Everyone can focus on the money value of an athlete, of what ballplayers make these days," he said. "It is an entertainment field, there is no doubt about it."

In the past two months, Clemens gave a series of bizarre television interviews, criticizing Fenway Park seating arrangements for players' families and warning that someone would "get hurt" if unflattering stories about his family appeared in the media. *(AP, UPI)*

3 Win Cases in Arbitration

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — While baseball's top salary reached another record with Roger Clemens's contract with the Boston Red Sox, all three players in salary arbitration won decisions.

Danny Jackson, a Cincinnati left-hander, was awarded $1.15 million by the arbitrator, Thomas Roberts, rather than the $865,000 offered by the Reds. Jackson, who won 23 games and lost 8 last season, with a 2.73 earned run average, nearly tripled his 1988 salary.

Tim Leary, a Los Angeles right-hander, was awarded $670,000 by Anthony Simicropi, rather than the $575,000 offered by the Dodgers. He had earned $190,000 last season. Leary, 30, compiled a 17-11 record, 2.91 ERA, nine complete games and six shutouts in 1988. He also had an outstanding season at the plate, batting .269 with 11 RBI. The previous year, he was only 3-11 with a 4.76 ERA.

Len Dykstra, a New York outfielder, was awarded $575,000 by Frederick Reel, instead of the $455,000 offered by the Mets. Dykstra, who batted .270 in 1988, will almost double the $305,000 he made last season.

Players have won five of the eight cases decided so far.

Two other players, Pete Incaviglia, Texas Rangers outfielder, and Tom Browning, pitcher for the Reds, had their cases heard Wednesday but no decision has been delivered.

"It doesn't feel any different to be a millionaire," said Jackson. "The only thing I know is that my house is going to be paid off. That's all my wife and I talked about after we found out."

Browning, 18-5 last season and a career record of 63-40, is seeking a salary of $1.125 million. The Reds offered him $810,000.

Browning, in Plant City, Florida, where Reds pitchers and catchers will hold their first workout Sunday, was hesitant to discuss his hearing.

"It's an experience, I'll say that," Browning said. "Beyond that, I really don't want to talk about it."

Browning said that the Reds case against him was partially based on inconsistency. He won 20 games as a rookie in 1985 but was a combined 24-26 the next two seasons.

Though decisions are usually issued within 24 hours of the hearing, Browning said he had been told his might come later. *(AP, UPI)*

And As for Hershiser. . .

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Orel Hershiser, the National League Cy Young award winner last year, and the Los Angeles Dodgers reached a contract agreement Thursday, avoiding an arbitration hearing.

"We have a settlement," Gene Orza, associate counsel for the Major League Players Association, said, about 75 minutes after the parties convened for the scheduled hearing at an airport hotel.

"A press conference will be held at Dodger Stadium," he said. "I'm not going to discuss the terms of a settlement."

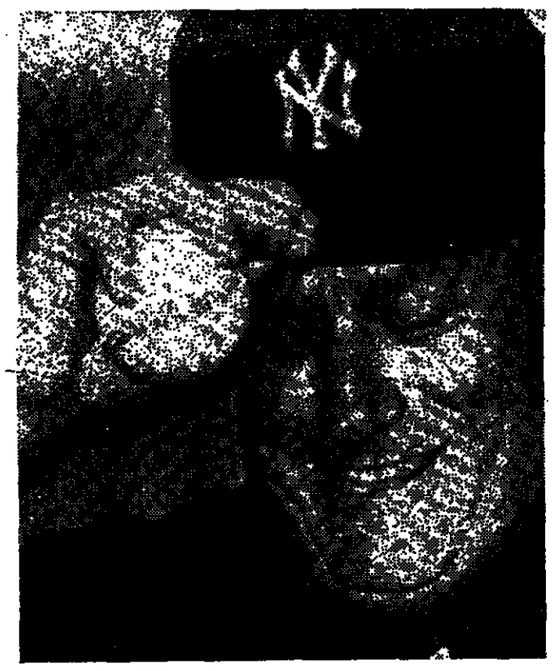
Hershiser and the Dodgers were to go before the arbitrator Stephen Goldberg, but when it came time for the parties to start, they kept on talking. Seventy-five minutes later, they had an agreement.

Emerging from the hearing room, Hershiser smiled and said, "Yeah, we're happy. It worked out. I had to put a suit and tie on.

"I'm going to be a Dodger for a while. That's all I can tell you."

Hershiser and the Dodgers had been negotiating for several weeks and talked well into the night Wednesday.

Hershiser, 30, was seeking $2.425 million in arbitration. The Dodgers had offered $2 million. The right-hander earned $1.1 million in 1988 when he was Most Valuable Player of the National League playoffs and World Series and won the Cy Young award.



Marc Piscotty/The Associated Press

Dallas Green, in the dugout, as spring training opened Thursday.

Day One: The Greening of the Yankees

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — On the first day of his first year as manager of the New York Yankees, Dallas Green met with reporters and a dozen or so of his players, sat in his office taking copious notes and later strolled the back field at Fort Lauderdale Stadium — his arms folded, a ball in his right hand, a Yankee cap pulled tightly over his brow — in near silence.

Occasionally, he stopped, offered instruction to a player, then moved on.

The workout was not a long one, but Green seemed satisfied when it was over. Although he has allowed himself to work this season in the eye of a constant and predictable storm, the thought of eventual difficulties has not yet unnerved him.

"It's a fact," he said when asked about the inevitability of a skirmish or two with the team's principal owner, George Steinbrenner.

"The guy's had 17 managers in 16 years. I'm here with my eyes wide open, baby. Maybe I'm patting myself on the back, but I've worked out of tough situations before," Green said.

This, admittedly, may be the toughest for Green, whose hiring last October was, in fact, the 16th change in the 17 years that Steinbrenner has owned and operated the Yankees.

Green acknowledged that much, conceding there are built-in problems that come with working in the Bronx but dismissing them quickly.

"I recognize that there's some volatility here, but I don't think there's a winning situation that doesn't go through problems," he said.

Green has already faced them, just four months into his tenure. The owner — against the wishes of the manager — signed both Ron Guidry and Tommy John to guaranteed contracts.

"I told Guidry how I felt," Green said. "I told Tommy. I also told them that I'd treat them as professionally as I can, and we'll let the chips fall where they may. As long as a ball player knows where he stands, I don't have any problem with it."

Asked whether he harbored any lingering resentment over the matter, Green smiled and said, "I don't hold grudges — for long."

Guidry and John are not likely to fortify the Yankees' pitching problems significantly, and there are troubled spots in other places here: a weak bench, a dearth of left-handed hitting.

But Green has ignored the shortages and talked more often of character and teamwork.

"There are no more dynasties in baseball," he said. "Parity, that's where we are. The Yankees have been a pretty good baseball team — they've been right there — but they haven't won since 1978.

"It's time the players recognize now that more effort, more oomph, might be worth it for one year to get into gear and get a ring."

Green was Steinbrenner's choice to succeed Lou Piniella at the end of last season, but the two have known each other for almost 30 years.

Green, a minor league pitcher for Buffalo in 1959 and 1960, lived upstairs over a restaurant and lounge that Steinbrenner occasionally visited.

Steinbrenner has said repeatedly that he endorses the new manager's penchant for discipline, that he believes a get-tough approach will work for his team. To an extent, Green agrees.

"People didn't think I could pitch very well, and I pitched five years in the big leagues," he said. "They weren't sure I could manage, and I got that job done.

"Challenges keep driving me. I'm a pusher, and I push my players and my staff. I have some patience at times; I have compassion at times. At times, I don't."

Asked how he would treat a player who does not react well to pushing, Green said: "I don't push him. He sits. I've done that before. We're in an era of guaranteed contracts, and players think they have guaranteed jobs.

"They don't."

Whether that will create a tense situation with certain players — the hot-and-cold Rickey Henderson, for instance — remains unknown. Green would not address the matter.

"I try not to have preconceived notions," he said. "Naturally, you hear rumors, but I give players the benefit of the doubt. I preach to them generally, and then I watch."

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	33	17	.660	—
Philadelphia	28	20	.583	4
Boston	23	24	.489	9½
Washington	18	29	.383	13½
New Jersey	18	31	.367	14½
Charlotte	13	36	.265	19½
Central Division				
Cleveland	37	11	.771	—
Detroit	32	13	.711	3½
Milwaukee	31	15	.674	5
Atlanta	30	19	.612	7½
Chicago	27	20	.574	9½
Indiana	11	37	.229	26

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	29	18	.617	—
Utah	29	20	.592	1
Dallas	25	21	.543	3½
Denver	26	24	.520	4½
San Antonio	13	35	.271	16½
Miami	5	41	.109	23½
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	32	16	.667	—
Phoenix	30	17	.638	1½
Seattle	29	19	.604	3
Golden State	26	20	.565	5
Portland	25	21	.543	6
Sacramento	14	33	.298	17½
L.A. Clippers	11	38	.224	21½

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta 33 31 27 28—119
New Jersey 29 22 49 21—112
Wilkins 14-29 8-11 36, Thaus 7-18 8-10 22; L.Williams 8-17 9-12 25, Morris 7-18 4-8 18. Rebounds: Atlanta 48 (Levingston, Malone 8); New Jersey 64 (Morris 11). Assists: Atlanta 27 (Rivers 10), New Jersey 22 (Conner 10).

Indiana 26 28 28 16—98
Philadelphia 31 24 37 27—119
Hopkins 9-14 4-4 22, Barkley 8-17 5-7 21; Aguirre 11-17 6-8 28, Person 10-17 1-2 21. Rebounds: Indiana 41 (Tisdale 15), Philadelphia 2 (Gminski 9). Assists: Indiana 21 (Fleming 5), Philadelphia 28 (Cheeks 12).

New York 35 22 25 25—107
Cleveland 32 26 34 27—129
Harper 11-15 7-10 29, Nance 13-17 2-4 28; Newman 7-11 3-3 20, Ewing 7-18 4-5 18. Rebounds: New York 57 (Ewing 11), Cleveland 61 (Doughtry 13). Assists: New York 28 (Jackson, Strickland 7), Cleveland 36 (Price 18).

Washington 29 37 21 29—136
Denver 41 25 32 19—117
English 14-26 4-5 32, Laver 10-14 4-4 24; Malone 9-19 2-4 21, Walker 8-12 4-6 20. Rebounds: Washington 57 (Walker 9), Denver 47 (Laver 7). Assists: Washington 18 (King 6), Denver 33 (Adams 10).

Seattle 32 25 35 29—112
Phoenix 36 35 34 28—135
Chambers 12-16 9-10 35, K.Johnson 7-12 11-12 25; E.Johnson 12-18 0-0 25; Ellis 9-19 1-1 21, McCray 6-16 5-6 17. Rebounds: Seattle 64 (Cassell 11), Phoenix 56 (West 9). Assists: Seattle 3 (McMillan 8), Phoenix 33 (K.Johnson 10).

San Antonio 30 27 23 14—94
Golden State 25 25 40 33—123
Tresvia 11-17 1-3 23, Mullin 6-16 7-8 19, Richmond 6-16 6-6 19; M.Anderson 7-14 7-8 21, Vincent 7-10 4-4 18. Rebounds: San Antonio 68 (Brickowski 9), Golden State 51 (L.Smith 7). Assists: San Antonio 22 (M.Anderson 9), Golden State 36 (Garland 7).

Selected College Scores

EAST
Boston U. 76, Vermont 65
Delaware 76, Towson St. 74
Hofstra 71, Drexel 68
Holy Cross 77, Fairfield 68
Lafayette 82, Lehigh 69
Navy 73, William & Mary 70, OT
Richmond 61, American U. 57
Seton Hall 72, Connecticut 69

SOUTH
Florida 90, Auburn 79
Florida A&M 101, Alabama St. 97
Howard U. 72, Md.-E. Shore 71
LSU 99, Kentucky 88
Memphis St. 81, Cincinnati 71
Mississippi St. 61, Alabama 57, OT
N. Carolina St. 60, Clemson 75
N.C. Charlotte 81, South Florida 76
South Carolina 81, Virginia Tech 70
Tennessee 82, Mississippi 71
Vanderbilt 85, Georgia 72

MIDWEST
Ball St. 74, Toledo 69
Marquette 91, Valparaiso 83
Oklahoma 94, Kansas 89, OT
Wisconsin 72, Northwestern 60

SOUTHWEST
Arkansas 81, Southern Meth. 68
Houston 105, Texas 96
Rice 70, Texas Christian 67
Texas A&M 76, Baylor 65

FAR WEST
Kansas St. 87, Colorado 79
Santa Clara 88, San Francisco 50
St. Mary's, Cal. 70, San Diego 45

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	32	20	5	69	262	228
NY Rangers	29	21	8	66	227	205
Washington	28	22	10	66	213	199
Philadelphia	26	27	3	59	218	194
New Jersey	21	27	10	52	213	240
NY Islanders	19	34	3	41	186	233
Adams Division						
Montreal	38	15	6	82	225	169
Boston	24	24	11	59	200	193
Buffalo	26	27	6	58	215	228
Hartford	24	28	4	52	206	198
Quebec	21	32	6	48	202	254

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	26	24	9	61	230	228
St. Louis	21	26	10	52	198	207
Chicago	21	31	7	49	227	248
Minnesota	18	27	13	49	193	218
Toronto	18	34	5	41	165	227
Smythe Division						
Calgary	41	11	8	90	260	168
Los Angeles	30	23	5	65	291	254
Edmonton	29	25	6	64	258	227
Vancouver	23	29	7	53	194	193
Winnipeg	18	28	10	46	214	252

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Hartford 2 0 2—4
Toronto 1 0 1—2
Dineen (34), Ferraro (25), MacDermid (13), Tinordi (13); Osborne (11), Morris (17). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Bester) 14-9-16—39; Toronto (on Sidorkiewicz) 8-7-13—28.

Minnesota 0 1 1—2
Detroit 3 1 0—4
Oates (13), Powers (3), Gallant (33), Klima (9); Ciccarelli (29), Giles (4). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Hanlon) 6-15-12—33; Detroit (on Casey, Takko) 20-12-6—38.

New Jersey 1 0 1—2
Buffalo 3 1 1—5
Hartman (6), Foligno (19), Ruuttu (11), Maguire (5), Volve (28); Shanahan (14), Maley (5), Sundstrom (22). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Cloutier) 5-9-18—32; Buffalo (on Burke) 15-6-4—25.

Calgary 2 4 0—6
Winnipeg 0 1 0—1
Suter (11), Macoun (6), Fleury (7), Mullen (39), Patterson (10), Loob (20); Hawerchuk (29). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Reddick, Essensa) 16-11-10—37; Winnipeg (on Wamsley) 6-4-6—18.

Washington 2 1 1—4
Chicago 1 2 0—3
Roenick (2), Wilson (13), Graham 2 (26), T.Murray (16), Hudson (3), Larmer (33); Leach (8), Thompson (1), Miller (12), Gartner (24). Shots on goal: Washington (on Chevrier, Belfour) 15-8-4—27; Chicago (on Malarchuk) 8-17-19—44.

Boston 3 2 2—7
Los Angeles 1 1 1—3
Howgood (9), Burridge (17), Carpenter (12), Joyce (16), Neely (28), Bourque 2 (11); Nicholls 2 (56), Kasper (12). Shots on goal: Boston (on Healy, Melanson) 7-11-12—30; Los Angeles (on Lemelin) 8-10-9—27.

RUGBY

Rugby's Big Eight

Last 10 tests among the eight

	W	D	L	Tries
1. New Zealand	9	1	0	52
2. France	7	0	3	23
3. England	4	1	5	16
4. Australia	3	2	5	23
5. Wales	4	0	6	14
6. Scotland	2	2	6	15
7. Ireland	3	0	7	13
8. Argentina	2	1	7	7

Last tests (Feb 4): England 12, Scotland 12; Wales 13, Ireland 19
Next (Feb. 18): France-Wales; Ireland-England.

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING
Portugal 1, Belgium 1

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE—Signed Brian Holton, pitcher, to one-year contract.
KANSAS CITY—Signed Bo Jackson, outfielder, and Luis Aquino, pitcher, to one-year contracts.

National League
CINCINNATI—Signed Von Snider, outfielder, to one-year contract.
ST. LOUIS—Signed Leon Durham, first baseman, to contract with Louisville, American Association.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
CLEVELAND—Named Dan Radakovich defensive coordinator and linebackers coach.
SAN DIEGO—Named Larry Beightol offensive coordinator in charge of offensive line. Agreed to terms with Joel Patten, offensive lineman.
WASHINGTON—Named Jack Burns quarterback coach.

For Rugby, a New Flyhalf (Welsh, of Course)

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Wales has a new flyhalf. His name is Paul Turner and he plays for Newbridge. Because the words *Welsh* and *flyhalf* go together, like *French* and *bread*, Paul Turner is news.

Newbridge is an unglamorous, easterly rugby club, up-country from the Newport docks. It isn't a place that comes to mind when Welshmen evoke the mythical fly-half factory that turned out Cliff Jones, Cliff Morgan, Carwyn James, David Watkins, "King" Barry John (as New Zealanders called him), Phil Bennett, Gareth Davies, Jonathan Davies ...

The last-named was being called the best rugby union player in Europe when he went professional two months ago, switching to rugby league. Many Welshmen would disagree about that, but a good flyhalf who plays for Wales is automatically clothed with a magical aura in much of the public mind.

Now Wales has lost twice in the Five Nations tournament, in Edinburgh to Scotland and at home in Cardiff to Ireland. Bleddyn Bowen has had his chance in the No. 10 shirt. It's Turner's turn — against France in Paris on Saturday. This is no easy assignment.

"France are as strong as any other team in the world on their home ground," said the Welsh coach, John Ryan, before the squad flew across to Paris on Thursday. Turner and his young centers, Mike Hall of Cambridge and David Evans of Oxford, will face one of the best midfield trios in French history — Franck Mesnel, Marc Andrieu and Philippe Sella.

The Newbridge man is 28. Already we are hearing about a brilliant 19-year-old flyhalf named Colin Stephens who replaced Jonathan Davies at Llanelli, which is westerly and glamorous.

France has the best defensive record in world rugby: fewer than one try conceded per match against the other seven major countries during the last six years. In 43 tests, the French have had 38 tries scored against them. New Zealand has allowed 35 tries in 29 tests, or an average of 1.2.

The other defenses: an average 1.7 tries against Australia and Scotland, 1.9 against England, 2.1 against Wales and Ireland, 3.0 against Argentina. Thus, Wales brings to Paris an inexperienced attacking trio and a poor defensive record. That looks like a dangerous formula.

There is more to rugby than try-scoring, and more to try-scoring than the midfield trio. The lineouts will be important in Paris. In Dublin, where Ireland plays England, placekicking could be decisive. Loose forwards — the flankers and No. 8s — will be all over the place at both stadiums.

But tries win matches. To put it another way, a good team averages as many tries as penalty goals. A second-rate team scores mainly with penalty goals.

The six-year scoring table makes some interesting points:

- Despite the present Welsh gloom, Wales is the leading British Isles unit over six years, ahead of Scotland, England and Ireland. (For a more up-to-date ranking, which puts England ahead of Wales, see Scoreboard.)
- The British Isles four (and Argentina) are second-class. All have lost more often than they have won.
- New Zealand, far and away the world leader, scores about as many tries (83) as penalty goals (84) — roughly three of each per match. That is the performance standard for the others to aim for.
- England, with 35 tries (but 75 penalty goals) in 34 tests, is an example to avoid.

The English, in fact, have gone tryless half the time — in 17 of their 34 matches. It happened again on Feb. 4 in their 12-12 draw with Scotland. So Rob Andrew, their current flyhalf, will be on trial Saturday. Stuart Barnes, who has just returned to the squad, will be on the bench in Dublin watching Andrew with mixed feelings.

For sterility, no one comes close to England. The Irish are next worst, with 10 tryless matches out of 29.

Which players score the tries?

In the past six years, 30 of New Zealand's 83 tries have been for forwards. That is 36 percent. Forwards have scored only 13 of France's 94 tries, which is 14 percent. Jacques Fouroux, the French coach, is sharpening the offensive play of his loose forwards. Laurent Rodriguez is out with knee trouble, but Alain Carminati, Dominique Erbani and Eric Champ will carry on the driving against Wales. One aim will be to make dapper Turner tackle hulking Frenchmen.

If flyhalf has been the prestige position in Wales, center has traditionally been the prestige job in France, and the emphasis continues. Centers have scored 22 of France's tries in the last six years, but only nine of New Zealand's tries.

More striking is this: seven tries for French flyhalves, zero tries for New Zealand flyhalves.

In six years, no All Black No. 10 has crossed the line and touched down against a major country. They have kicked the ball and served as pivots, in a style of rugby alien to Europe's rugby culture.

The challenge for Europe is to make flyhalf-plus-centers creative again. So far this year, Five Nations matches have yielded 22 penalty goals and only 13 tries.

Over to Mesnel, Turner, Andrew and Ireland's Paul Dean.

Six Years of Rugby Among the Eight

124 tests from Feb. 5, 1983, to Feb. 4, 1989. Table shows number of games played, won, lost, drawn, lost, winning rate, tries, conversions, dropped goals and penalty goals.

	P	W	D	L		T	C	DG	PG
New Zealand	29	21	3	5	.776	83	49	11	84
France	43	26	4	13	.651	94	44	21	81
Australia	33	16	3	14	.580	70	46	12	81
Wales	33	15	1	17	.470	44	25	15	68
Scotland	30	12	3	15	.450	46	26	13	77
Argentina	17	5	2	10	.353	16	11	12	51
England	34	10	3	21	.338	35	23	10	75
Ireland	29	9	1	19	.328	34	23	5	64

Tries win matches. To put it another way, a good team averages as many tries as penalty goals. A second-rate team scores mainly with penalty goals.

McEnroe, At 30, Makes His Wish

The Associated Press

MILAN — John McEnroe, who turned 30 on Thursday, said he had something left to achieve before ending a prominent career — winning another Grand Slam tournament.

"Wimbledon, the U.S. and the Australian Open are my likely targets.

"Jimmy won Wimbledon at 32," he said of Jimmy Connors. "Thus, those things can happen. It's still possible."

McEnroe, playing in an indoor tennis tournament in Milan, said, "I like the position I have reached. I proved a lot but I still have something left. I can reach a new level and play better.

"I am conscious that I am not the best any longer. I have accepted the fact I cannot dominate the play. But I am among the top 10 in the world. I am going to play great although not winning as much as in 1984."

He was the top-ranked player in the world between 1981 to 1984. His career includes three Wimbledon titles and four victories in the U.S. Open. He has never won the Australian or French Open, in which he has been a semi-finalist and finalist.

McEnroe and his wife, the actress Tatum O'Neal, have two children.

He made a successful debut in the Milan tournament at Milan's Palatrussardi arena Wednesday night by downing Carl-Uwe Steeb of West Germany in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2.

In Thursday's second round, McEnroe faced unseeded Michiel Schapers of the Netherlands.

To continue to advance in the Milan tournament, McEnroe must overcome 21-year-old Boris Becker of West Germany, who is the top-seeded player in the tournament.

The semi-finals are to be held Saturday.

OBSERVER

Safe From Enemy Eyes

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When I was very, very young I assisted in creating a club. It met under a large piece of burlap nailed to an apple tree. There were three members: a president, a vice president and a doorman.

The doorman's job was to sit outside and keep an eye peeled for enemies while the president and vice president sat inside pretending to smoke candy cigarettes. Being the youngest and frailest member of the club, I was the doorman.

Having formed the club, we immediately agreed that the first thing to do was to have some secrets, so one of us wrote a secret password on a piece of paper, which we placed in a small jar, which we buried in a secret location. We then made a map showing how to get to the secret location in case we forgot, and the president *put the map in his* pants pocket where it was still secreted when his mother put the pants in the laundry tub.

□

Fortunately, the map did not survive the immersion, so the Germans, who were the bad guys in those days, were unable to lay their hands on it, dig up the jar and infiltrate our club.

What reminds me of all this is the trial of Oliver North and the Justice Department's alarm about the possibility that it will result in secrets being blurted out in court. North apparently is so chock-full of secrets that it will be dangerous to try him lest he let a few out of the bag.

After reading about North's lode, I suddenly remembered something from years and years ago and went rummaging through a mildewed cardboard box out in the woodshed in search of a certain — document, shall we say?

There it was, not fallen into enemy hands, though much the worse for water seepage: a U.S. Navy document entitled "Meet the SNJ-3" with the word "Restricted" printed on the cover.

"Restricted" was a 1940ish word meaning "sort of secret, but not terribly." I guess if I'd fallen into the hands of Admiral Yamamoto and he'd said, "Surrender your copy of 'Meet the SNJ-3' or die, Yank," I would have chosen death.

Still, it wasn't so secret you couldn't let your mother have a peek at it when you were home on leave, just to let her know how hot a pilot you'd become.

When various administration people started trying to get North's trial called off by citing the volume of secrets it might expose, I realized mine had been bush-league quality. Here is what humbled me:

For years I have believed the Internal Revenue Service is plotting to haul me into court and have me buried in the dungeons of the Château d'If. The news about North gave me an idea, though, and I went searching for "Meet the SNJ-3."

It was just possible, I thought, that if the IRS activated its scheme to try me, the Justice Department might make the swine pull back when I revealed that, if taken to court, I might blurt out data from "Meet the SNJ-3."

Briefly I fancied myself telling Attorney General Thornburgh:

"If I go to trial, I might be forced to blurt out that the SNJ-3 is a two-place, low-wing land monoplane with a wingspan of 42 feet 7¼ inches, that its useful load is 1,142.5 pounds, and that the fuel pressure should remain between 3 and 4 pounds per square inch during flight."

This was obviously laughable. My only surviving secret would cut no ice with the attorney general.

□

Realizing this is depressing, because ours is a world, after all, which pays extraordinary respect to knowers of secrets, like North, even though most secrets really aren't and those secrets that are, aren't worth knowing.

The world's respect for knowers of secrets may be genetic in origin. Certainly children instinctively sense it before they know what CIA means.

That's why the first policy decision of our club under the apple tree was to invent some secrets. Grown-ups not only kill sometimes for secrets, but also make laws saying that keeping secrets secret may be just about the most important thing in the world.

Sometimes it probably is. This hasn't stopped greedy government workers and U.S. military men from selling secrets — usually called "vital" — like fire-sale items.

The North case should at least reassure lovers of secrets that we still have some left.

New York Times Service

Black Women: A Celebration In Portraits

By Donna Britt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Brian Lanker — bearded, big-bellied and radiating good-natured Middle American whiteness — gazes at an imposing photograph of black St. Louis citizen's rights activist Bertha Knox Gilkey. Blue eyes trace the fluid line of Gilkey's neck, the plowed-earth grooves in her hair.

"Isn't she gorgeous?" he sighs.

It doesn't matter that Lanker took the photo himself. Or that he looks more like a chronicler of beer trivia than a Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer whose two-year mission of snapping portraits of 75 remarkable American women has resulted in "I Dream a World: Portraits of Black Women Who Changed America," at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

The women "represent several volumes of American history that are too often overlooked," explains Lanker, 41. "I wanted to meet these people, to stand in a room like this" — his massive arms gesture around the gallery — "and be overwhelmed with their presence. Most of them came into a world that legally classified them as second-class citizens but they weren't to be denied.

"And because of it, aren't we all better off?"

Much of the exhibition amazes: the girlish arch of 79-year-old dance pioneer Katherine Dunham's foot; Alice Walker, the outspoken author of "The Color Purple," resembling a pensive wood sprite captured in an explosion of flora; actress Ruby Dee, perched on a Manhattan manhole, looking impossibly vulnerable — until you notice the steel in her eyes.

Maya Angelou, who wrote the foreword for the book accompanying the show and appears in it, says the collection is that rarity: an honest representation of black women.

"Very few people tell the truth about black women, partly because very few people know the truth about black women. At the larger society's whim, black women — not unlike black men — are made into surreal, one-dimensional figures; people who do not laugh and weep and long for Christmas, or flinch when they get stones in their shoes. Never just human beings.

"Brian captures us as we are — soft and disciplined, poignant and playful. When I saw his photographs of the other women, I had to leave the room for a bit to contain myself."

The Emmy-winning actress Beah Richards pondered the photos' impact on her.

"For some reason, I'm reminded of the March on Washington," she said. "We were like a river, a river of people walking to that Memorial. The funny thing about water is that it seeks the common denominator — you put it in a dish and it becomes a dish; pour it in a cylinder and it becomes a cylinder. We are like water, becoming what we must but remaining ourselves."

© 1989 Brian Lanker

The dancer Katherine Dunham (born 1909).

© 1989 Brian Lanker

Angela Davis (born 1944), the political activist.

© 1989 Brian Lanker

Septima Poinsette Clark (1898-1987).

PEOPLE

Rock Hudson's Lover Awarded $14.5 Million

A Los Angeles jury has awarded Rock Hudson's lover $14.5 million — $3.5 million more than he sought — in a case that appears to increase the legal responsibility of AIDS sufferers to tell sexual companions of their plight. In what one expert called a landmark decision, the jury said that Hudson engaged in "outrageous conduct" before his death by withholding his AIDS diagnosis from Marc Christian so he could continue their sexual affair. The settlement could go higher. Jurors are to hear evidence and consider punitive damages against Mark Miller, Hudson's secretary, who was found to have conspired to keep the late actor's AIDS diagnosis a secret. Saying he was "very pleased," Christian added that the verdict shows "people have a duty to disclose if they have AIDS to their lovers." Christian has not tested positive for the AIDS virus.

□

Dennis Rawlins, a Baltimore astronomer who contended Admiral Robert E. Peary faked his claim that he reached the North Pole in 1909, has now conceded that he misread a key piece of evidence. However, he said he still believes a preponderance of evidence indicates that Peary never reached the pole and knew it. Rawlins said an investigative team commissioned by the National Geographic Society was right in saying he had misinterpreted a page of handwritten calculations by Peary, but said its interpretation also was off. Thomas E. Davies, president of a navigation foundation that is conducting the investigation, said that Rawlins could be right and that his group's interpretation was tentative. "We haven't seen his numbers yet, but we'll want to look at them," he said.

□

The actress Jane Fonda and her husband of 16 years, the California assemblyman, Tom Hayden, have separated on a trial basis. Fonda and Hayden have a son, Troy, 15. She also has a daughter, Vanessa, 20, from her marriage to French film director Roger Vadim. In another marital breakup, the actress Cybill Shepherd, who appears in the U.S. television series "Moonlighting," has filed for a divorce from Dr. Bruce Oppenheim, the father of her year-old twins. They were married in March 1987.

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INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on page 14

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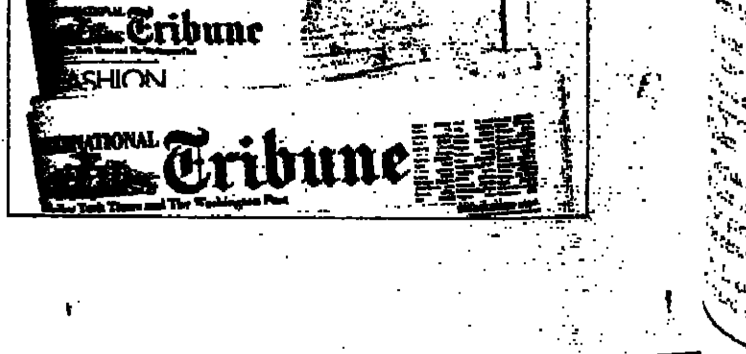

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